Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

GEN. SCOTT'S RESIGNATION.

[illegible] Gen. Scott yesterday sent in his [illegible] to the President, requesting to be relieved from duty and placed upon the retired list. The resignation was accepted, and the supreme command of the forces [illegible] to Gen. McClellan.

COL. MULLIGAN RELEASED.

[illegible] special dispatch from St. Louis [illegible] the joyful intelligence that Colonel Mulligan has been released unconditionally, having probably been exchanged for [illegible] Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety. [illegible] was at Warrensburg on Wednesday and is expected in St. Louis to-day.

GEN. THOMAS'S REPORT.

[illegible] copy from the N. Y. *Tribune* Adjutant General Thomas's official report to the Secretary of War, concerning the military situation and management in [illegible] and Kentucky. His critical [illegible] of Gen. Fremont's conduct of the war in the Western Department [illegible] severe, and many people will [illegible] call it "persecution." We give it in our columns simply as a matter [illegible], and when Gen. Fremont's defence is made we shall cheerfully publish it. One story is good till another [illegible] and though Gen. Thomas confirms things which have been alleged in [illegible] columns against Gen. Fremont's incapacity, (and particularly with regard to his failure either to save Mulligan or intercept and capture Price), [illegible] that the accused General ought [illegible] fully and fairly heard.

POST NOTES, ETC.

[illegible] by the friends of the Union [illegible] that the clause authorizing the issue of post notes is in the Indiana law, [illegible] no harm has resulted from it—the notes are never issued and never seen. [illegible] true, but there is a very good reason why they are not issued in Indiana—a [illegible] which does not exist in Illinois. The Constitution of Indiana prohibits the issue of such notes; the Constitution of Illinois does not. Article XI., section 7 of the Indiana Constitution says:

"[illegible] bills or notes issued as money, shall be at all times redeemable in gold or silver."

There is no similar provision in the Constitution of this State, and therefore there is no way to prevent the issue of a vast number of bank notes "payable at a future day and not on demand," in case the bill shall be ratified by the people next [illegible]. It is plain that the post note [illegible] crept into the Indiana law by accident, because it is not to be supposed that the Legislature or the Bank would knowingly fly directly in the face of the organic law. Perhaps it crept into the Illinois law by accident also, but we have no protection against the evil consequences of the accident, such as exists in Indiana.

We give place this morning to another argument in favor of the proposed law. The reader will perceive that it is mainly devoted to a castigation of foreign shinplasters—to all of which we say amen. [illegible] or two errors of fact, we think, are [illegible], but they are not essential. We [illegible], for instance, that it is not true that the issues of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company were "always at a large discount." That is irrelevant, however; the system was wrong, and it might easily be shown that the various shinplasters manufactured by George Smith, more than any other agency taught the Western people to believe that they could not get along without shinplasters of some kind or another. It was that, more than any other thing, which taught us to believe the strange heresy that it is necessary to print a vast number of bank notes every fall to "move the crops"—a heresy which seems to beset our correspondent. He calls it *expanding the currency*, and speaks of its beneficent results to the country, as though the crops would decay on the farms, unless we have a big bank somewhere in the neighborhood to give them a [illegible]. The fact is, if the farmers of the Northwest should demand *rubies* for their products they could get them. The business of a bank, in the premises, is simply to transmute the gold, which is paid in New York and Liverpool for our grain and provisions, into pocket engravings signed by a President and Cashier.

Our correspondent says that "the objections urged against this bill are mere clap-trap." Is the objection to the clause authorizing the issue of post-notes mere clap-trap? Is the objection arising from the fact that the bank is not required to keep any specie, mere clap-trap? Is the objection to the clause authorizing discounts to the amount of twice the capital and half the deposits, mere clap-trap? There is another objection, and that is, that in times of war and panic and public danger, it is *peculiarly* hazardous to tinker the currency, to multiply bank issues, or to place the business of the country on any other substratum of specie than it now has? Is this also mere clap-trap?

THE WAY TO ENLARGE ONE'S BUSINESS.

The trade of Chicago is active. Of this an hour's walk through our principal streets will convince any man; but there are few firms after all, that are doing all they can, and all they would like to do. In conducting almost any business, perhaps the largest part of the expenses, as rent, book-keeper, &c., is a fixed quantity, and must be paid, whether a firm does a business of two or ten hundred thousand dollars a year. Hence the profits on a large business are proportionally much larger than upon a small one, and the question with every shrewd manager should be how to increase his sales to the largest possible limit with the least additional expense. To secure so desirable a result, ruinously long credits and an utter disregard of the character and responsibility of the parties to whom goods are sold are sometimes practiced; but such a policy is sure to end in immense [illegible] if indeed dealers on such principles escape hopeless bankruptcy. There is a safe and [illegible] excellent way for merchants and manufacturers to increase their business [illegible] and long experience has proved that with the same expense for rent, clerk hire, and a hundred nameless items, judicious, constant and liberal ADVERTISING will add to the profits of a house, [illegible] and in many cases a hundred times its cost. This principle has had scores of illustrations in Chicago within the last dozen years. Some of our older firms, established for nearly twenty years, are plodding along in the same old beaten track, doing very little if any more business than they did a dozen years ago; while others within five or six years—keeping no more and no better stock—by a liberal system of advertising, [illegible] a leading position in their several departments of trade. In brief, if the [illegible] and manufacturers of this [illegible] to increase their nett profits many times above the cost [illegible] means to do it, they must advertise liberally and constantly—need we [illegible] advertise largely in the [illegible] TRIBUNE. True, this is not [illegible] disinterested advice. The [illegible] would make something by an [illegible] in its advertising patronage; but our business public would make infinitely more.

It is plain that to get a profitable return, advertising must be done in journals of wide and general circulation. In proportion to the number of its daily issues, advertising in the TRIBUNE is far cheaper than in any other paper in the West. It circulates more than twice as many copies as it did two years ago, and though worth twice as much, the price of advertising remains the same. Some of our business men sometimes complain that our terms are high. We ask such to get the correct figures of all the papers in the city for a given advertisement; foot them up and you will find the sum much larger, perhaps three or four times more than we charge, and yet the actual daily circulation of the TRIBUNE is considerably more than that of all the other daily papers in the city. Relatively, our terms of advertising are far below what they ought to be. Travel through Western Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota and everywhere you will find the Chicago TRIBUNE. You will scarcely meet a merchant, banker, leading farmer or business man of any kind that does not take it. Those who wish to keep the Western public posted as to where they do business, and what they have to sell, should advertise in the TRIBUNE. Merely keeping a card in the paper, making one's name familiar to the public, will add to any merchant's profits during the year vastly more than it costs. The fact is, no real business man in our city can well afford to do without advertising.

In the matter of advertising our merchants are far behind those of other Western cities. Let any one take up the papers of Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and he will at once be satisfied how negligent in this respect our business men are. The wholesale and retail dealers of St. Louis are specially enterprising as the blanket sheets of the *Democrat* and the *Republican* abundantly testify.

The effects of a loss of some six or seven millions of dollars from the collapse of our infamous banking system, have nearly passed away, and the West is now entering upon a new career of prosperity. Those who mean to share in this prosperity must adopt modern modes of business. Of what avail are large and well selected stocks of goods, if the public are ignorant that they are here. Even long established houses cannot live on their reputations of former years, if they allow themselves to be forgotten while now dealers keep their business constantly before the public. We repeat that all who are determined to achieve success in any department of trade, must advertise liberally, and all who mean to succeed in Chicago ought to advertise constantly and largely in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

About Publishing Newspapers.

Having tired itself in pitching into the "Court House Clique," the *Journal* recommences its diatribes against the TRIBUNE. It is again cackling about Gen. Fremont. The pretext for the last exhibition of dyspeptic spleen, is a paragraph in our Washington dispatch stating that "it was rumored that Gen. Fremont had sent in his resignation, and that an order had gone West conferring the command on Major General Hunter." It is rarely that we stoop to notice the barking of the *Journal*, and only do so now because it gives us an opportunity to say a few words on the subject of what matter shall be excluded and what inserted in the columns of a daily newspaper.

In the first place, there is no more justice or propriety in holding an editor responsible for the truth of current news that comes to him by telegraph, express and mail, then there would be in holding him responsible for the state of the weather.

2d. If an editor should take upon himself to exclude whatever news he thinks may be displeasing to any of his readers, he would soon have precious few to select for. If this rule should prevail, no mention should have been made of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Mulligan's surrender, Big Bethel, the privateer Sumter, the sailing of Mason and Slidell rebel Ministers, to Europe, frauds of California or Pennsylvania contractors, or any other item or event which may not be relished by the reading public, because the publication of all these things creates disagreeable feelings and wounds the sensibilities of the reader.

3d. But, says one, on all subjects you may print what you please, save one—you must never publish anything about Fremont, unless it be panegyric. But we reply, that all the other papers—the *Journal* included publish the Washington and St. Louis dispatches concerning Fremont and all the other Generals. If it be *right* for them to give place to such news, is it *wrong* for the TRIBUNE to do so? We employ the best reporters we can get, at all the leading news points, and instruct them to send us what intelligence they can gather which the government censors deem proper to be sent over the lines. Shall we suppress whatever refers to Fremont? How absurd! The New York *Tribune*, which is a warm partisan of the General's, has published the same reports touching his rumored removal and resignation that we have. Why not denounce it for so doing? The New York *Times, Post, Herald* and *World* have inserted the same dispatches; the papers of Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and *St. Louis* have given place to these reports, and so have all the daily papers of Chicago, the *Journal* included. But no paper is to be blamed for this *but* the TRIBUNE!

4th. We copy this morning from the New York *Tribune*, where it first appeared, Adjutant General Thomas's Official report to the Secretary of War, of his Observations while in Missouri and Kentucky. The same document is being published in all the leading papers in the Union, but we presume that the Chicago TRIBUNE is to be singled out and censured for spreading this document before its readers. When Gen. Fremont's defense appears, we propose to give it a conspicuous insertion. Are we to be abused for that, also?

5th. The thing that gave Gen. Fremont his chief strength and popularity with the people of the West, was his Proclamation liberating the slaves of rebels. This is undeniable. The TRIBUNE was foremost among the first to applaud and defend the position he had taken. The *Journal* gave utterance to but faint acquiescence. When the President "modified" the Proclamation, the TRIBUNE stood by Fremont and defended the principles of the Proclamation with all its power. Can this be said with truth, of our assailants? Did they not veer round like a weather vane? We still stand by the principles of the Proclamation, and rejoice to see that the Government are progressing towards the same grounds. The instructions of the Secretary of War to the Commander of the naval expedition, really go beyond the positions of the Proclamation, as we have previously shown, and the country applaud the Administration for the step it has taken. But see how coldly the Instructions have been received by the *Journal*, and kindred hunker sheets? It shudders at the bare idea of touching the sacred institution, and is horror struck at the thought of breaking the bond-man's chains. It lauds Fremont, but condemns the proclamation on which his popularity rests. The TRIBUNE supports the proclamation, but dislikes the military management that existed in his department. Meanwhile, we stand by the principles of the proclamation and defend the equally good instructions of the Secretary of War. The military management of the Western Department is a matter that rests on a wholly different foundation.

The New Bank Law.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The article in your paper of this morning on "The New Bank Law," and signed, "A Director of one of the branches of the Bank of the State of Indiana," has been imputed to me. Will you please state that I am not the author of the article in question. Neither do I agree in all the opinions expressed by the writer—as they differ materially from the tenor of the remarks made by me on the subject at a recent meeting of the Merchants' Association.

ELY BURKUM,
A Director of the Bank of the State of Indiana.

REOCCUPATION OF SPRINGFIELD.

Great Joy of the Inhabitants.

[Cor. of the Missouri Democrat.]

CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sunday Evening, Oct. 27.

This has been a gala day for Springfield. On the 11th day of August last, General Lyon's gallant little band of heroes, unsustained in their heroic deeds at Wilson's Creek, unwillingly and regretfully left Springfield to the not very tender mercies of the rebel army. Hundreds of honest citizens who had valiantly done their duty in defending their country and their hearthstones, were now obliged to take a hasty adieu of their families, and tear themselves away to return—when, the Lord only knew. Many families, fearful of the perils and the annoyances of a sojourn in the city when in the hands of the enemy, hastily gathered together a few of their household goods, and joined in the general rout, which, among the citizens of the place, the retirement gradually assumed. Hundreds of these people have since then been wandering here and there, exiles from their families and their homes. Many of them who preferred to remain in the vicinity, have been living with their rifles among the hills and prairies surrounding, they themselves hunted down like wild beasts, and their property plundered and destroyed. Springfield has ever been a loyal town, and perhaps in no city of the State has there from the first beat more honest, manly Union-loving hearts than in the pleasant little capital of the Southwest. Under these circumstances, with friends and relatives scattered to the four winds, it can be imagined how longingly and how wistfully have the people of Springfield looked forward to the day when the old flag they all loved so well should again wave over them, and when old friends and relatives, long banished, should again assemble about the familiar haunts.

They have all been confident that the hour would come, and have patiently bided their time. Fremont's army to them was an army of deliverance, indeed. With what anxious longings had they listened to every rumor of its progress. On Monday night last, growing confident of its near approach, some of the bold spirits of the place hoisted the stars and stripes on the Court House, held as the town was by the rebels. It came near costing some of them their lives, which were only saved by a night flight from town; but it showed the spirit which animated the people, and was but the forerunner of what actually did occur, for all time, four days subsequently.

On the next Friday the rebel occupants of the place were ingloriously routed, and to-day, exactly eleven weeks from the day our troops left it, the city was formally re-captured by our forces.

I said it has been a gala day for Springfield, but I will not attempt to describe the almost universal joy with which the re-apperrance of our army has been hailed. Union flags brought forth from their hiding places of so many long weeks, were again unfolded from the fences and dwellings on all sides, while men, women and children rushed down the roadside, often affected even to tears, but yet smiling through them all, shouting out the most cordial welcome.

I wrote you last night from Bolivar, mentioning the departure of Holman's sharp shooters by wagons, and I am now happy to add that his very excellent little battalion, of which we shall hear more one of these days, arrived here by daylight this morning. Col. Carr's Third Illinois cavalry arrived about nine o'clock last night. Three regiments of Sigel's division, the Thirty-fifth and Twenty fifth Illinois, and one other battery, with two batteries, struck their tents at midnight, and made the march of thirty miles here by one o'clock to-day. The Benton Cadets left camp about four o'clock, and reached the city in good season this afternoon. General Fremont and a portion of his staff pressed ahead and arrived about two o'clock, p. m. All of the above are now duly encamped or quartered about the town.

Gen. Fremont is occupying the old quarters of General Lyon.

The remaining portion of Sigel's division, and perhaps a portion of Asboth's will be here by to-morrow evening.

News From Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

NO NEW MOVEMENTS.

Since the rebels have ran away from Gen. McCall's division, there is nothing of interest to report, the movements and position of our own forces being contraband. Our scouts range the country round for ten to fifteen miles, but find nothing except the desolated tracks of the rebel hordes.

A DEFAULTING OFFICER.

A Lieut-Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment has resigned his commission, and the resignation is accepted, when, unfortunately, he has borrowed several hundred dollars from the regiment.

UNIFORMS FOR THE ARMY CHAPLAINS

The army chaplains held a meeting this morning, at Trinity Church, in this city. The principal object appeared to be the concentration of their efforts so as to procure the passage of a law more clearly defining their position and rank, their relations to other officers, and the uniform they should wear. The law now prescribes that they shall have the pay of captains of cavalry, but does not designate their uniform. It was finally determined to present this matter to the President and the proper military authorities, through a committee, and to agree upon what action it is necessary Congress shall take in order to remedy the evils complained of.

THE NUMBER OF THE SICK.

The weekly reports from the hospitals, show the following as the number of inmates for the week ending Oct. 25: On E street, 80; Seminary, 120; Union, 163; Columbian, 231; Circle, 42; Alexandria, 134. Total, 880. This is a decrease since last week.

THE STORY ABOUT CAPT. DUPONT'S CLERK.

The *Tribune's* story of the running away of Capt. Dupont's clerk grew out of what the boys call "a sell." Some wag innocently remarked that "the clerk had gone to parts unknown," with all the papers, orders, etc. Without stopping to think that he himself was ignorant of the destination of the fleet, the vigilant "special" at once informed the *Tribune* that the clerk had gone to secesh.

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

I have before alluded to the enhanced rates of rents in Washington since the Army of Occupation came here. The effect has also been to raise the value of real estate. A gentleman showed me a piece of property to-day that last June would not have sold for twenty thousand dollars, that is now rated at fifty thousand. Indeed, the owner will not part with it at that price.

LUMBER CONTRACT.

A contract for supplying one million feet of lumber in Washington was awarded to-day to F. S. Bietz, Columbia, Pa., for fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

There are at least a hundred citizens of Washington in the rebel army, or in some way connected with the rebel government. Their property is to be immediately confiscated under the late law of Congress. In many instances owners of large estates deserted them at the commencement of the war. Others of well known secession proclivities have remained here thus far, unharmed and unmolested, and in many instances been extensively patronized in their business by the government. There are numerous cliques of residents who do not hesitate to avow their disunion sentiments, though in no offensive manner, for that would submit them to immediate arrest.

THE FIRING OF THE REBEL'S AT CONRAD'S FERRY.

It is a remarkable fact that most of the wounds received by our troops in the ambuscade at Conrad's Ferry are in the side. The flank fire was the most destructive. The wounded in all the hospitals at and around Poolesville, number 160. Several of the officers are bedded in private houses.

REBEL MONEY IN ALEXANDRIA.

Some Confederate money, having been put in circulation in Alexandria, Gen. Montgomery issued an order prohibiting the use of it, under penalties. It has been withdrawn.

TREASURY NOTES ISSUED.

Thirty-nine millions of the 7.30 Treasury notes have been issued.

ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

There is little or no interest felt in the Maryland State election, which is to be held on Wednesday of next week. The Union ticket will of course be elected. The candidate of the Peace party is Benj. C. Howard, who has been for years the official reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. In accepting the nomination he says, if elected, "he will endeavor to discharge his duties so as to promote the interests *of the State* in the present crisis."

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

Through some channel, unknown, perhaps, even to the authorities, we continue to receive news from rebel quarters, of later dates and of a more reliable character than heretofore. It is evident that our outside line of pickets are very loose in the management of their lines, while communication through Maryland seems freer than ever. The secessionists in Washington are usually well posted of the doings of their friends in the South.

AN ADVANCE POSITIVE—THE ARMY GOING FORWARD.

There need exist no longer any grave apprehensions as to the grand army of the Potomac going into winter quarters in this vicinity. The President, it is understood, has assured several distinguished gentlemen that a forward movement of the army is determined on, though at what time it is not proper to state. Those who have not been fully posted have been quite loud in urging an immediate advance, fearful at the same time it was not contemplated by those in authority. The impatience of the people may be set at rest for the present. It is not at all improbable that a movement will be made and a victory achieved before the distant public are aware that anything has occurred to disturb the inactivity of the army just now.

I have seen several officers who were in Fairfax village during the present week. No fortifications of the rebels are to be seen in that vicinity. The main body of the army is still at Manassas, where they evidently intend to await an attack. One or two regiments are near Centerville (five miles beyond Fairfax), merely for the purpose of performing picket duty.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE REBELLION

IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

Retirement of General Scott.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

Difficulties Between Pillow and Polk.

PILLOW CHALLENGES POLK.

Affairs in Missouri.

RELEASE OF COL. MULLIGAN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

Gen. Scott and staff will leave for New York in a special train at five o'clock to-morrow morning, accompanied by Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas. He will dine at Harrisburg with Cameron, and reach New York in the evening. This afternoon the President and Cabinet called upon him to say farewell.

The following dispatch was read at the White House this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29th, 1861.—To ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—California will send for the remains of Gen. Baker. Signed ROBERT J. STEVENS, W. B. FARRELL.

A new Consulate at Quebec, with a salary one thousand five hundred dollars was created to-day, and A. D. Russel of New York appointed.

A new battery of three rifled cannon, has opened at Evansport, one mile and a half below Shipping Point.

The barrel anchored near Budd's Ferry by rebels is believed to have contained an infernal machine.

The orders promoting privates and sergeants to second lieutenants in the regular army were read to companies, who received them with the greatest interest. They have had a good effect.

Mrs. Gen. Richardson and Mrs. Lieut. Poe are staying in camp with their husbands, beyond Alexandria.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

The following from the West were appointed to-day:

Brigade Commissaries—J. S. Robinson and Jonathan Renwick, of Ohio; Wm. Wilson, Indiana; Ira B. Gibbs, for Gen. Rosecrans; A. McCann, for Gen. Paine; J. M. McKenzie, for Kentucky Brigade.

Quartermasters—Frank E. Foster, D. W. Swigart, Chas. T. Wing and F. W. Hunt, of Ohio; F. Lockwood Brown and Alex. Simpson Wm. Painter of Sturgis Rifle, Geo. W. Lee, of Mich.

Major General McClellan to night issues the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 19.

In accordance with General Order No. 94 from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States. In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but, confiding, as I do, in the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing, as I do, that Providence will favor our just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices. The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation, the hero who in his youth raised high the reputation of his country in the field of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood; who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not eclipse, the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas; whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life; a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle field, when his great faculties as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country; a citizen who in his declining years has given to the world a most shining instance of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging still to the cause of truth an honor. Such has been the career, such the character, of Winfield Scott, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor both as a man and a soldier. While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that he may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no defeat of the army he was so long commanding embitter his last days, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

[Signed] GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding U. S. A.

General McClellan has assumed command, General Scott having retired to-day. The President told him that the position was assigned him at the suggestion of Gen. Scott, and with the unanimous concurrence of the Cabinet. He has issued an order wherein he reviews General Scott's military life, and expressing the hope that no defeats may cloud it.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, November 1, 1861.

Nothing new to day from the seat of war.

A conviction for murder occurred here late last night in the Circuit Court—Addison Cunningham for the murder of Ratcliffe Harrison some months ago in prison in this county. The victim was an old man, living alone in a cabin. The motive is claimed to have been a small sum of money. A son of the convicted man is also to be tried for participation in the crime. The evidence was mainly circumstantial.

Rev. Jas. Barger, a young Methodist clergyman, was accidentally shot yesterday by a friend while duck hunting south of the city. He died almost instantly.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 1, 1861.

A difficulty occurred at Boonville on Tuesday night between a party of Home Guards, under Major Eppstein, and Capt. Powell, in command of a Company of Illinois Volunteers, regiment not mentioned. Eppstein and a Captain of Home Guards named Cook were arrested by Powell's order, and a squad of twelve men sent to arrest others, when the Home Guards fired on them, wounding four, but none killed. No further particulars yet.

The *Democrat's* special from Jefferson City reports that Col. Mulligan has been released unconditionally; probably exchanged for Gen. Frost, as proposed. Mulligan was at Warrensburg on Wednesday, going to Lexington to bring away a child left there. He is expected here to-morrow. The Irish boys in town have heard of it, and are wild with joy.

Fremont's official dispatch to Washington reports 50 of his body guard killed, wounded and missing in the late charge of Zagonyi.

The machinery for seven gunboats, building at Carondelet and Mound City, has been inspected and certificates awarded by the Government inspectors.

The report relating to the indictment of contractors turns out incorrect. Through proceedings this morning from an official source, the bills were prepared by Mr. Bred[illegible] head, Deputy District Attorney, against seven parties, but the jury refused to act upon them. Rumor attributes the failure to the supposition that several members of the jury have an intimate connection with contracts themselves.

A negro was shot at Jefferson City to-day, in one of the companies, for assaulting a soldier.

Fremont's friends profess to have advices direct from Fremont himself, that he knows what has been done at Washington, and that he has not been removed.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 1, 1861.

The *Democrat* has a letter from Chariton county. Judge Hunt, a prominent citizen of that county had returned from Price's camp at Neosho, which place he left on the 23d of October. Price and McCulloch were both there, having united their forces, making, Judge Hunt thinks, 30,000 men. They had received large supplies of clothing, medicines, &c. Rifled cannon were expected to reach there on Sunday. John B. Clark, in charge of them, had sent runners forward announcing their approach. The Legislature was in session at Neosho, but lacked four of a quorum. Price says he will make a stand at Neosho and wait for Fremont a reasonable time. He expects to whip him easily, and then take up his line of march for St. Louis or Central Missouri, and go into winter quarters.

The correspondent was at Glasgow on the 29th and saw several squads of soldiers crossing the river, bound for Price's army.

Major J. D. Clarkson the old filibuster, is in Howard County, with about 100 men. There are several squads of rebels in Howard, Chariton and Boone, and trouble is expected from them.

A company of Jayhawkers was recently raised in Chariton, and the upper part of Howard, for the purpose of attacking Col. Morgan at Sedalia. Price's irregulars, who have been roaming at large since the battle of Lexington, will start back to join their chief. Price's friends in the interior think he is the greatest General among the Confederates, and that he will be soon placed in chief command of the Confederate forces.

It is confidently predicted that the rump Legislature will confirm Jackson's declaration of independence, which they say will make Missouri a part of Dixie.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, November 1, 1861.

The Cairo, second of the new gun-boats building at Mound City, was launched this afternoon. Owing to the blustering state of the weather, the concourse of spectators was not so large as at the previous launch of the Mound City, the first.

A report reached here to-night that great disaffection existed among the commanding rebel officers at Columbus. Pillow and Polk had quarreled. Pillow sent in his resignation and challenged Polk to fight a duel.

A large force of rebel infantry had arrived at Columbus from Memphis and other points south, and are preparing to repair further east supposed to be Bowling Green.

Brig. Gen. Jeff Thompson had arrived at Columbus. He wants another army.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

Interesting Proceedings.

LETTER AND SPEECH OF GEN. SCOTT—INTERVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET WITH GEN. SCOTT—THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER FOR RETIRING GEN. SCOTT ON FULL PAY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

The following letter from Gen. Scott was received by the President on Thursday after noon:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE HON. S. CAMERON, SEC'Y OF WAR:

Sir: For more than three years I have been unable from a hurt to mount a horse or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with pain. Other and new infirmities—dropsy and vertigo—admonish me that repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, from much pleasurable intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivaled activity and perseverance; and to you, Mr. Secretary whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, Sir, with high respect,

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning at nine o'clock to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that General Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited on the President and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the first day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence or allowances. The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and the flag when assailed by parricidal rebellion.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

General Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—This honor overwhelms me. It over pays all services I have attempted to render my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and his Cabinet well. I know that the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are as untiring as they are loyal; and their cause the right one. Mr. President, you must excuse me; I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer my prayers to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over all enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of General Scott, giving him his hand and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection.

Assistant Quartermaster Davis in Reply to Gen. Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Assistant Quartermaster E. N. Davis, under Gen. Fremont, publishes a letter in the *Bulletin*, of this city, this evening, to Adjutant General Thomas, making several corrections relative to himself, published in the letter of Gen. Thomas to Secretary Cameron. He entirely exculpates Gen. Fremont from any concern with his purchase of blankets, and says that when the report of the board reached Gen. Fremont, he expressed great displeasure, and required the blankets to be returned. They were not condemned as rotten and worthless, and the only fault that could be found with them was the economy practised in making them. The average price of the blankets was $1.40. They were part cotton. Assistant Quartermaster Davis made the purchase in his official capacity. He can only account for the misstatement from the fact that while Gen. Thomas was in St. Louis he was confined to his bed, and that Gen. Thomas presumed from the reports he heard that he had the whole truth before him.

Bad Look for Traitors.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Gen. Dix has issued a proclamation ordering the arrest of all traitors who he has reason to believe have lately returned to the State from Virginia for the purpose of voting at the election of Nov. 6th.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Highly trustworthy information from France, established in diplomatic circles here, the fact that the Emperor Napoleon and his Government consider the integrity, greatness and prosperity of the American Republic, to be identical with the present and future prosperity of France.

Gen. Scott will go to New York on Saturday morning, on the six o'clock train, accompanied by his staff. It is expected that next week, while in the city, he will retire from his high rank, and immediately thereafter sail for Europe, with his son-in-law.

Col. Hamilton goes upon Gen. Halleck's staff, and Col. Townsend resumes his duties in the Adjutant General's Department.

The charges against Col. Kerrigan are of the gravest character. He will probably be summoned before a court-martial. It is said that he held regular interviews with the enemy while in command of his regiment, passing through their lines unobstructed. His conduct is said to warrant the belief that he entered the service only to carry out certain plans which he had devised before the commencement of hostilities for giving aid and comfort to the rebels.

It is believed that there will be news from the fleet by way of Richmond to-morrow or next day. Probably Jeff Davis will hear from two points on the coast simultaneously between Beaufort and Cape Sable.

A letter received to-day from Darnestown, Md., says that the rebels now have their pickets on Harrison Island, and that reliable intelligence from Leesburg gives information that after the fight at Ball's Bluff, the rebels withdrew their forces from Leesburg on our troops being thrown over at Edwards's Ferry, leaving only a few battalions to keep up appearances and watch our movements. They subsequently took away all their supplies, and were at latest accounts resting on Goose Creek, seven miles south of Leesburg.

A new battery of rifled guns, three in number, has been discovered on the Virginia side of the lower Potomac, about a mile and a half below any that has been heretofore fired. It is situated a little below a new brick house, not far from the wharf at Evansport.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

Dispatches from Gen. Hooker's division, on the lower Potomac, state that on Wednesday afternoon about a dozen shots were fired, at intervals from the rebel batteries at Shipping Point, on the lower Potomac. Most of the balls fell into the water. The rebels appeared to be getting the range of their guns. Several small boats were observed crossing the Quantico Creek. A new battery has just been discovered in course of erection on the west side of Quantico Creek, on the high bluffs, about a mile above Shipping Point.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—There is slackness in enlistments again, especially from the larger States. Enlistments are so few that the War Department is again about returning to the system of accepting men directly, without the interposition of the State authorities. It is also contemplated to commission the officers through the War Department, directly by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Gen. McClellan has issued an order accepting the command in chief the army, and eulogizing Gen. Scott.

From a contraband just from Manassas we learn that the rebels have extensive fortifications at Centreville, and an army of 50,000 men. Their camps extend within two miles of Fairfax Court House. At Manassas there are about 10,000 troops.

The pickets of McCall's division were driven in last night, indicating an advance of the enemy. A large force being sent to meet them they retreated. The Naval Court of Inquiry meets here Monday to enquire into the causes of the failure of commander Scott of the Keystone State to obey orders and pursue the pirate Sumter until definite information was obtained of her whereabouts—failing in this, to report to the Gulf squadron.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1st.—Business is quite brisk on the Cumberland canal. The boats make their trips without any interference from the enemy. The tolls received on the canal during the month of October amount to ten thousand dollars. The freighting traffic on the Baltimore and Washington railroad is very large. Yesterday two hundred car loads of Government supplies were deposited here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The rebel steamer George Page is still in Quantico Creek, but has worked her way sufficiently far in to be out of sight from the Maryland shore. The work on our batteries is progressing finely, and a number of guns and mortars have been mounted. A few oyster pungees run the blockade now and then, and yesterday a schooner is said to have passed down.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Arrival of U. S. Troops Released on Parole from Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Ninety six U. S. regulars arrived here this morning from Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, where they were surrendered to the rebels last August, and have been released on parole. Six hundred more, under command of Major Lynch, are expected here tomorrow from St. Augustine Springs, where they also surrendered and were left on parole. They are all ordered to Jefferson Barracks.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Borussia.

CAPE RACE TELEGRAPH STATION, Nov. 1.—The steamer Borussia, from Hamburg, via Southampton Oct. 23d, passed here this forenoon for New York. The Associated Press yacht boarded her, obtaining dispatches. Her advices are three days later than the Europa's, and are of interest commercially. Breadstuffs show a decline. The steamers Bohemian and Edinburg had arrived at Liverpool 23d, and the Persia at Queenstown 23d.

The *Times*, in a leader, says the blockade of the Southern ports is not effective, and reminds the Washington Government that foreign nations are bound to recognize a real blockade. It also shows that the cutting off of the cotton supply is the work of the South as much as the North; and it also seems quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbidden by the Confederate Government, in order that foreign nations, especially England, may be forced to take sides in the American quarrel.

Spain, France and England will send a joint expedition to Mexico, and Spain will demand satisfaction for insults.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 31.—We have no particulars of importance respecting the great Expedition. A flag of truce went up to Norfolk with twenty prisoners, released some time since at Fort Lafayette. The barks Gemsbock and Amanda have just returned from a cruise. The latter took four prizes, including three English vessels and one American, the names of which have already been furnished. The frigate "Roanoake" is hourly expected from the South.

Seizure of a Vessel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The ship Kate Dyer, lately arrived from Europe, was seized last night by order of Surveyor Andrews. The Dyer is owned to the extent of one fourth, by James Phillips, a resident of New Orleans. When the share owned South has been confiscated, the vessel will be released.

Things in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A Washington letter to the *Commercial* says the incorporation of the John Harris cavalry into the regular army is a deservingly high compliment.

The Massachusetts 25th, Connecticut 10th, and New Hampshire battery passed through to-day for the seat of war.

Better not Offer It.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The Baltimore *News Sheet* publishes a resolution which is to be offered in the Episcopal Convention, arraigning Bishop Whittingham for indicting the Tyngs and Beechers of the North, and for favoring those engaged in the slaughter and subjugation of the people of Maryland.

An Attempt to Cut Off Supplies.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 31.—Information has been received here to the effect that a plan is on foot by the rebels, to cut off supplies from this division of the army.

A General Transfer of Prisoners.

Yesterday, by virtue of special orders from the Government to Col. Martin Burke and Col. Loomis, all prisoners—military, naval, and political—in Forts Lafayette and Columbus, were placed in charge of a strong escort for transfer to Fort Morgan, in Boston harbor. The order was originally received on Saturday last, was countermanded, but being yesterday reissued, the prisoners were aroused at an early hour, and ordered to prepare for embarkation. Everything being in readiness, the Fort Lafayette prisoners, to the number of 109, were brought under guard to the wharf, and with their effects, put on board a large ferry-boat, which conveyed them to Governor's Island. The *ferry-boat* came alongside the steamboat State of Maine, which had been chartered by Government, and was lying with steam up alongside the wharf at Fort Columbus, and the prisoners were marched up on board and collected on the hurricane deck, where the roll was called for the second time. Meanwhile, similar preparations for departure had been made at Fort Columbus, and Col. Loomis, Capt. Updegraff, and the other officers, were busy attending to the details of getting the prisoners' baggage in readiness and placing and detailing the guard. The rebels Colonel Pegram, "Commodore" Barron, and other Hatteras Inlet exiles of all ranks, were hard at work packing their effects with their own hands, in the absence of the faithful contrabands who, in a similar clime, would have performed the ungrateful office for them. Marshal Kane and the other prominent prisoners were very loth to leave their comfortable quarters for the uncertainties of Fort Morgan excursion, and some were vehement in vituperation against the Government for their removal. A guard of about 200 regulars in charge of their officers was detailed to accompany the prisoners on the State of Maine, and these being formed in double lines, the prisoners were marched between them to the boat. When all were safe on board, the lines were cast off, and the noble steamer moved away from the wharf with her load of nearly 300 prisoners and 300 soldiers. Orders for the release of ten sailors, and Messrs. Shields Gilchrist and Schaffer, prisoners in Lafayette, were received by Marshal Murray, yesterday morning, but officer Sampson, who was charged with the delivery of the order to Colonel Burke, reached the fort some time after the parties had left.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 31.*

An Outbreak in the Indian Territory against the Rebels.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 1st.]

We have some interesting and important information from Arkansas, received through newspapers of that State, which, though a couple of weeks old, contain some items that we have not had from any other source. The Little Rock *True Democrat* of October 17th, publishes a letter to General Albert Pike, the Confederate Indian Commissioner, from the rebel Col. McIntosh, in command of a regiment at Camp Pleasant, expressing great alarm on account of an apprehended attack from a party of Creeks. Colonel McIntosh recommends that the forces in the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations be immediately sent to his assistance. It appears that the Southwestern Indians are by no means unanimous in hostility to the Federal Government, notwithstanding the seductions of General Pike and his secession coadjutors. The Creeks, under the lead of A-poth-le-ho-la, one of the chiefs of the tribe, have been the first to revolt against the treaties whereby their loyalty has been attempted to be transferred from the Union to the Richmond dynasty. A-poth-le-ho-la, gathering a force variously estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, lately proceeded to the Creek Agency at North Fork, and, tearing down the Confederate flag, hoisted there by McIntosh's regiment, ran up the Stars and Stripes of the Union. Great consternation was created among the Union residents by this uprising, and men, women and children left in great numbers. General McCulloch, then at Payette, ordered out 1,100 Cherokees, 500 Osages, and a battalion of Colonel Cooper's regiment to "crush the outbreak." The expedition starts probably about the 15th, but we have no means of knowing the result at present.

A dispatch from Gen. McCulloch, dated October 10th, at Fayetteville, gives one Captain Davidson, to whom it is directed, some instructions as to movements of troops, but contains nothing from which can be inferred that McCulloch himself intended marching into Missouri to the aid of Gen. Price. At any rate, it is certain that several thousand secession soldiers will have to be kept in Arkansas to hold the Indians in check, so that the rebel forces will be somewhat distracted and divided in their operations in that quarter.

The Estate of John A. Washington at Mount Vernon.

An application was made to Provost Judge Frieze, of Alexandria, on Saturday, to have the Government take possession of the estate of the late John A. Washington, at Mount Vernon, for the purpose of securing the claims of Union men. When John A. Washington left for the rebel army, he placed the care of the estate in the hands of one Turner. Turner, however, soon caught the secession fever, and went down to Occoquan creek to join the rebels there. Nearly all the slaves were either taken away or ran away.

The army captured nearly all the horses and cows, and only one able bodied man, a slave, named Gabriel Johnson, was left on the place, with a few superannuated contrabands. Gabriel was, however, true to his trust, and worked the farm as best he could—hiring help, selling grain, paying claims and acting as general agent. There is now standing on the farm one hundred and fourteen acres of corn, of which Gabriel has sold one hundred acres, at ten dollars per acre, to be cut, measured, husked and carried off at the expense of the purchaser. Judge Frieze complimented Gabriel on his faithfulness, and promised to see him taken care of.

New Advertisements.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.
SPECIAL TRAIN
To-day SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, leaves Chicago and Milwaukee Depot at [illegible] P. M., returning at 5 o'clock. Fare 5 cents each way. JOHN S. NEWHOUSE, President.

WANTED—A young Frenchman wishing to learn English, would like to obtain a situation in a private family as French Teacher and to do light work. Good references given. Terms very moderate. Address "M. C." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl, fully competent to do the house work for a small family. Inquire at No. [illegible] West Randolph street, near Madison street.

WANTED—A good Comic Singer, who is a good Violinist, can procure a situation to travel, by addressing Drawer No. 6129, Chicago Post Office, immediately.

WANTED—A gentleman who has had experience in Rectifying and Mixing Liquors. A party who can command capital or city trade can hear of an excellent opportunity of engaging in the business by addressing P. O. Box 6591, Chicago.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. George's Benevolent Association of Chicago are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Joseph Barker, late a member of this society, which will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Joseph Barker, No. [illegible] street. [illegible] WAYMAN, President. THOS. E. POULSON, Secretary.

LOST—A new Pocket Memorandum Book for 1861, containing papers valuable to the owner, and no one else. There is a small account in same with H. Graves. Whoever will return same to J. H. WALSH'S News Depot, corner Madison street and Custom House Place, will be suitably rewarded.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 104 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

TAKEN UP—Two horses, with government mark. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges. [illegible] & CO., Corner Randolph and Ann streets.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARRS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS
Chicago, Illinois
Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, 89 Clark street. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.
All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis.

FIFTY GOOD MEN WANTED FOR A CAVALRY COMPANY,
In Colonel Cushman's Brigade, at Camp Cushman, Ottawa, Ill.
This Company will be commanded by Capt. FORD, formerly of the United States Regular Army. Capt. Ford is a good officer. Was in the service before and during the Mexican War, and was a member of General Taylor's Staff. This is a rare chance. None but good steady men need apply.
Ottawa, Nov. 1st, 1861.

$3,000 TO INVEST.—A young man, with ten years experience in business in New York, would like a
CLERKSHIP
In some good concern in this city, with a view to an interest in the business. Will have the above amount to invest in six months, perhaps sooner, and at that time would purchase an interest,
IF BUSINESS WAS PROFITABLE,
Or on sufficient inducement, would loan the same to his employers. Salary immaterial until permanent arrangements are made. Address "J. C. W.," Tribune Office.

$1500 TO LOAN IN ONE sum, for three or five years, ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY. J. LEWIS LEE, 31 Clark street.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and selling
EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE,
Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,
Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
Dealers in
Tinners' Stock,
Agents for
HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
DR. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:
[illegible]
After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard [illegible]

POTATOES FOR SALE—800 bushels of fine NESHANNOCK POTATOES. [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED SACKS DRIED APPLES.
100 SACKS DRIED PEACHES,
A first rate article. For sale by PARKER, RAYMOND & MEILER.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
Catarrh in the Nose.
[illegible]
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
DR. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 699, Chicago, Ill.

BANK NOTE LIST OF
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co. Of Cincinnati, O.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.
No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:
PAR:
Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank.
DISCREDITED.
No. 1 ....VALUE 90 CENTS.
No. 2 ....VALUE 90 CENTS.
No. 3 ....VALUE 85 CENTS.
No. 4 ....VALUE 80 CENTS.
No. 5 ....VALUE 77 CENTS.
No. 6 ....VALUE 72 CENTS.
No. 7 ....VALUE 65 CENTS.
No. 8 ....VALUE 60 CENTS.
No. 9 ....VALUE 55 CENTS.
No. 10 ....VALUE 51 CENTS.
[bank names illegible]

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
CURRENT ....90 CENTS
UNCURRENT:
[illegible]
We pay in GOLD within 2 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. Then pay Western Currency. WRIGHT & BROTHER.

VOTES!
VOTES!
VOTES!
VOTES!
VOTES!
—AND—
Election Handbills!
Election Handbills!
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Election Handbills!
Election Handbills!
Election Handbills, printed in strictest confidence, and at short notice, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

VOTES IN ANY QUANTITY quickly printed on steam presses, by WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

TAKE NOTICE—Votes and ELECTION handbills printed to order by WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY—Supply yourself with VOTES at Tribune Office.

SECURE YOUR ELECTION by ordering your VOTES of WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building,
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY.
VAN SCHAACK,
No. 47....STATE STREET....No. 47
Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

DOWNER'S GENUINE KEROSENE.
New York Regent Coal Oil,
CARBON ILLUMINATING OIL,
IN ANY DESIRED QUANTITY.
LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!
And every description of Kerosene Goods,
AT THE
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM OF
Chas. L. Noble,
No. 175....LAKE STREET....No. 175

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
[illegible]

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE!
[illegible]
All transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.50 per Square for each subsequent month.
$5.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIXTURES AND FURNITURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DINING SALOON, AT AUCTION.
This SATURDAY Morning, Nov. 2d, at 10 o'clock, at our Sale rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctrs.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 62 Lake street.
An Assorted Stock AT AUCTION.
We will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, 62 Lake street, a large variety of Goods, principally Groceries, selected expressly for a sutler's Tent, comprising every article required for complete Outfit for sutlers' tents. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
LIQUORS AT AUCTION.
We will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 62 Lake street, an invoice of
WINES.
Just received from New York. Also—An invoice of Brandy, Gin and Wine, for account of whom it may concern to pay charges.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 62 Lake street,
New Furniture AT AUCTION.
We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 62 Lake street, one of the largest assortments of New Furniture yet offered, consisting of
PARLOR SUITS,
In Black Walnut and Brocatelle, Black Walnut and Damask, Mahogany and Hair Cloth, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Marble Top Centre Tables, Whatnots, in every variety.
CHAMBER SETTS,
In Mahogany, Oak, Black Walnut and Enamelled Chamber Setts, Marble and Plain Tops; Wardrobes, Book Cases, Sofas, etc., etc.
ALSO—Dining Tables, Chairs, Oil Cloth Carpeting, &c. Also, an invoice of Velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, direct from the manufacturer, and will be sold for cash, without reserve.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 62 Lake street, the entire Furniture of two families leaving the city, and goods removed to store for convenience of sale. The above goods consist of a general assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture. Also, one splendid Water Black Cooking Stove, in good order, together with Crockery, Glass Ware, Carpets, Mirrors, &c. &c.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

BY S. NICKERSON
Nos. 232 & 234 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK,
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Stoves and Yankee Notions, &c., and Groceries, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Outdoor sales promptly attended to. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 22, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 234 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold 125 Cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 234 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, [illegible] Satinets, Jeans, Hosiery [illegible] Wool Socks, Hose and Half Hose, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds [illegible] and Blue Flannels. Sale positive. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
[Opposite the Tremont House.]
Regular Sale Days,
At their Salesrooms:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS.
Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. New and second-hand Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c. On SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, Wool Shirts, Drawers, and Socks, Hosiery, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
At our salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
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WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

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FOR FEVER AND AGUE.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

WHAT WAS IT?

Barnum keeps a nondescript in his museum to which he has given the name of the "What is it?" Gen. Stone's movement across the Potomac should be denominated the "What was it?" General Stone tells us that it was a reconnoissance, and he insinuates that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions. The reporter for the Associated Press at Washington, who takes what is doled out to him at headquarters, also says it was a reconnoissance, and that Col. Baker was too rash. But in the hat of the slain officer, saturated with his blood, was found the following order:

Col. Baker, &c.—

Sir:—As soon as you get your column in position, make a dash at Leesburg, and shoot down every lawless depredator who may leave the banks. Gen. Gorman is moving upon the left. I will take the right. I expect to be in Leesburg to-night. [Signed] Stone.

"Make a dash at Leesburg," "I expect to be in Leesburg to-night"—what is the meaning of this? Is it generally deemed as part of a *reconnoissance* to make a dash into the center of the enemy's camp? And is it to be inferred that the officer who makes a dash *towards* Leesburg, when he is ordered to make a dash *at* Leesburg, exceeds his instructions and lays himself liable to the charge of rashness? If Gen. Stone expected to be in Leesburg that night, was that a part of the reconnoissance also, or was it a part of a concerted military movement on a large scale? People can draw their own inferences. Mr. Lincoln once taught us by a beautiful piece of reasoning, that "when we see a lot of framed timbers, different portions of which we know have been gotten out at different times and places and by different workmen—Stephen, Franklin, Roger and James, for instance,—and when we see these timbers joined together and see that they exactly make the frame of a house or a mill, all the tenons and mortices exactly fitting, and all the lengths and proportions of the different pieces exactly adapted to their respective places, and not a piece too many or two few—not omitting even scaffolding—or, if a single piece be lacking, we see the place in the frame exactly fitted and prepared yet to bring such piece in—in such a case, we find it impossible not to believe that Stephen and Franklin and Roger and James all understood one another from the beginning and all worked upon a common plan or draft drawn up before the first blow was *struck*." Now when we find Gen. McCall's timbers, and Gen. Stone's timbers, and Gen. Banks's timbers, and Col. Baker's timbers, and even Col. Geary's timbers, all hewn and morticed to make the frame of a house or mill, we find it impossible to believe that they did not understand each other from the beginning. We find it impossible to believe that the disaster of Ball's Bluff is due to Col. Baker's rashness, or to his having exceeded his instructions. The fact of his having done as he did, at the time he did, and in the way he did, makes his set of timbers correspond with those of McCall, Stone, and the rest. Perhaps his means of *retreating* were insufficient, but it was obviously no part of the understanding that he should retreat. He was to make a dash at Leesburg and Gen. Stone was to be there that night.

We have not been disposed to censure Gen. Stone for the part he took in the affair, because it has seemed that he carried forward his part of the movement with commendable energy, and only withdrew after the main force under McCall had withdrawn. Yet there is something in the tell-tale order found on Col. Baker's body, which has a bad look. "Shoot down every lawless depredator who may leave the banks." It seems that he was more concerned to have his own men shot, and the numerous sacred things in Virginia preserved intact, than anything else. The enemy, as it happened, left nothing to be desired in the way of shooting our soldiers; and it may be said with equal force that the men under Col. Baker's command did not behave in the least like lawless depredators and vagabonds.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

"The inexorable logic of events" has demonstrated the proposition that this country cannot exist half slave and half free. There is a relentless antagonism between the principles of freedom and the arrogance and assumptions of slavery that waits but the opportunity to break out into active warfare. The contest has been waged in a subdued form ever since the organization of the Government. The Declaration of Independence enunciated the most sublime truths in relation to Human Rights that the world had ever heard. It spoke with an energy and a candor that commended it to the souls and consciences of men. It was not a mere manifesto setting forth the claims of a class or even of a race. It spoke for the great world of humanity. Its very evident truths shed their broad glorious light at once into the home of the slave as into the palace of his master. It stamped "equality" upon the brow of all men. It was a glorious foundation upon which to rear a material structure that should shelter from the violence of oppressive slavery all men who might take repose within it. But the mission of this inspired exposition of the Rights of man was not to be fulfilled without a contest. The Government that was based upon it was not true to its principles. It sought in its workings to limit and prevent their full and free action. It recognized the existence under it of a class who had no rights—who were created only to be trampled upon and oppressed. And here at once the war commenced. The North, ever active, ever earnest, ever hopeful, ever seeking an opportunity to achieve some good to men, has been foiled and baffled at every step. The country has made an idol of the Union, and has sacrificed to it its own offspring—the God-given impress of humanity. Commercial prosperity has been the mantle to cover up a multitude of sins, and although we have become strong, rich and powerful, it has been with the dreadful cancer of Slavery, consuming all the while our very vitals. But truth and error, life and disease, cannot harmonize; they must always contend with each other. And hence, the "irrepressible conflict" has gone on.

Years ago we should have had this very contest, but for the fact that actual warfare would unsettle and break up all the commercial interests of the country. Commerce is always conservative. It is not because slavery has not been aggressive and insolent, and embracing that which has been deferred, but because truth and right have been patient and long suffering. Freedom has been manacled by the money making interests of the country. Besides, the slaveholders have been good paymasters. They have held at their disposal all the posts of honor and profit, and have bestowed them as rewards upon their defenders. Thus mercenary motives have permitted this foul blot, this damning libel upon the truths of the immortal Declaration, to grow until the time has come when it will pervade the whole body politic unless it is itself speedily eradicated. We have asserted and we repeat it here that slavery is the whole cause of the war, and the war is but the crisis in the terrible disease that we inherited from our fathers. This disease has become deeply seated upon us. It runs through our whole social and political system, and in treating it there is but one remedy. Palliatives have been long enough tried and in vain. [illegible] and excoriated until its constitution has been well nigh ruined. These remedies only vex [illegible]. The great [illegible] must be cut off. The question has come to be one of life or death. Life with renewed and wholesome vigor and energy in all the members, or death by the foulest and most corrupt malady that ever fastened itself upon any nation. Which do we prefer? There is but one answer to the question. Can our men in office who are supposed to do the will of the people hear it? There can be no peace while slavery exists. It has been well said that if leaving slavery untouched we make peace to-day it will be but to go to war to-morrow. The country can never again enjoy peace and endure slavery. Then why do we hesitate? The knife is already whetted, and it wants but the strong, steady hand—the iron nerve of "the man" to direct the operation. Emancipation must come as surely as there are rebels in arms who own slaves, and with emancipation as its necessary result, must come peace.

"Send Lying Dispatches to the People."

It was Napoleon who conceived the military strategy of "lying to the people" in his dispatches, but however false might be the first coloring of the news, there was always something behind it for the slower coach of truth to bring along. What Napoleon could do, as the master of France and the greatest military chieftain of his age, our diplomatic doctors at Washington have taken upon themselves to do, without any of his merit or success. The Associated dispatches is the vehicle employed, and the copy is prepared at the State Department. Here are some specimens of this sort of stuff:—

Washington, Oct. 19.

Gen. McCall, with a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery left Prospect Hill this morning to reconnoiter. They marched to Drainsville, ten miles from Prospect Hill, without opposition. Drainsville is within fifteen miles of Leesburg.

Washington, Oct. 20.

It is evident that the movement of General McCall at the head of his division towards Leesburg, is intended to cut off the rebels, if they have gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry, as some suppose, instead of falling back on Manassas. They have most likely done the latter, and Gen. McCall will probably fail to find an enemy in the direction he is now marching.

Washington, Oct. 21.

Gen. McCall has returned from bivouacking at Drainsville, where he had made a strong reconnoissance, and is now at his old lines at Lewinsville.

Washington, Oct. 21.

Only yesterday, Mr. Seward informed a member of the diplomatic body that the little affair of the Southern insurrection would blow over within three months. The ports would be all opened, and peace and prosperity would reign.

Washington, Oct. 21.

There are rumors of a battle in progress near Leesburg. The Federal troops are known to be entrenched on an island in the river near that place.

Washington, Oct. 21.

We have possession of the Virginia side of Edwards's Ferry. Additional accounts say that up to 5 o'clock to-day Gen. Stone had held his own satisfactorily there, though his comparatively small force on the Island is engaged with some 5,000 of the enemy. A subsequent dispatch received late this p. m. says Gen. Evans has 4 field pieces and 8 pieces masked, and about 4,000 men. A prisoner taken mentions that he has 4,000 rebel troops, and expects reinforcements. Gen. Stone at that time believed he could occupy Leesburg to-day and hold it.

Washington, Oct. 22.

So far as can be learned, there has been no further fighting at Edwards's Ferry. The information received thus far, is not entirely entitled to credence. Gen. Banks is now on the Virginia side, commanding in person.

Washington, Oct. 23.

It is a subject of regret that Col. Baker should have engaged the enemy, when he was ordered to make a reconnoissance only, with strict instructions if attacked to fall back and not fight.

Col. Baker made his will on Saturday last, and deposited it with Col. Webb, and when he left for the field, he said to the latter, "I shall participate in a battle in forty-eight hours. If I fall, I request that you take charge of my body."

Washington, Oct. 23.

The success of the movement of Gen. Stone and Gen. Banks across the Potomac is now established, as the enemy did not venture to make any further resistance to it yesterday.

A telegraphic dispatch from Gen. McClellan's headquarters is said to have been received at the War office, at two o'clock this afternoon, stating that Leesburg would be taken in an hour. There has been sharp fighting in that neighborhood all the morning. It was also reported that General Stone and General Banks had crossed the Potomac, and were advancing with 50,000 men on Leesburg.

Washington, October 24.

A flag of truce has crossed the river to recover the dead bodies and inquire the fate of the missing bearer of a flag, not yet returned.

This afternoon a rebel brigade was seen going in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and disappeared behind a wood, where, it is said, there is an earthwork mounting several guns. This is between the river and Leesburg, two miles from Leesburg.

About the same time Gen. Abercrombie sent word to headquarters that the enemy were advancing towards his position on the Virginia side from above and below, and asking for reinforcements. Orders were issued to push over a strong force to his relief. Up to the present hour (10 P. M.) no attack has been made.

Yesterday, learning that a large force of the enemy was approaching, and had arrived at two points above and below the Ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw our troops from the Virginia shore at Edwards's Ferry and Harrison's Island. This is also necessary from the high stage of the river.

Washington, October 25.

The War Department is preparing an official list of our losses at the Leesburg battle. It will be published as soon as possible, but a great deal of difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete records of the killed, wounded and missing. The latest reports received from Edwards's Ferry state that all our forces which were engaged at Leesburg are now on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and in excellent condition. The check encountered at Leesburg has not disheartened the Government in the least, but it is believed that some bad blunders were committed.

Now this is the sort of stuff that is palmed off on the Northern people as reliable news—"reliable" because prepared under the immediate eye of the Government. For a week and more the people, who have no other means of information, are left in doubt as to what has actually occurred, and a dark suspicion is adroitly woven in that it was all poor Baker's fault. He "exceeded his instructions;" "brave, but rash, very;" "was only to make a reconnoissance," etc. And how singularly, too, Edwards's Ferry and Harrison's Island, and Stone, and Baker, and Banks, and all the military movements, are mixed in together in a tangled web. Is it strange that no one could comprehend the mystery? We have put Gen. McCall's movements in with the other dispatches, but who imagined he had any part to play in the Leesburg affair. It is all plain enough now that Gen. McClellan planned a great movement; that General Scott defeated it; and that the Secretary of State reported it; and in the light of present information we refer our readers to the above dispatches as marking out the path of ignorance they were made to tread.

Wisconsin Election.

The election in Wisconsin is held next Tuesday, Nov. 5th, for State officers, one-half the Senate, and members of the lower House. The two State tickets are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
For Governor.	
Louis P. Harvey,	Benjamin Ferguson.
For Lieutenant Governor.	
Edward Salomon,	Henry M. Billings.
For Secretary of State.	
James T. Lewis,	Charles S. Benton.
For State Treasurer.	
Samuel D. Hastings,	Lucas M. Miller.
For Attorney General.	
James H. Howe,	Philo A. Orton, Jr.
For Bank Comptroller.	
William H. Ramsey,	James Vollmar.
For Superintendent of Schools.	
Josiah L. Pickard,	H. G. Winslow.
For State Prison Commissioner.	
Alex. P. Hodges,	John J. Crilley.

The Union ticket is the same as the Republican, except William C. Allen for Lieutenant Governor. It is supported but by few newspapers, and will probably detract but few votes from Mr. Salomon, who, if he should lose a great many, would stand a chance of being beaten by the Democratic candidate. The Union ticket has pretty much broken down, and it is not unlikely Mr. Allen will himself withdraw before the election. Mr. Lewis, on the Republican ticket for Secretary of State, is a Democrat.

New Hampshire's Quota.

It has been stated that the quota of New Hampshire, 8,450 men, is full, but we confess we "don't see it." The 5th regiment, Col. Edward E. Cross, only left for the seat of war on Wednesday last, making four regiments in the field, the 1st having been for the three mo's service only. The 6th, 7th and 8th New Hampshire are in course of preparation at home, and a 9th is talked of for Gen. Butler's New England brigade. There are two companies of sharp-shooters, one battery of artillery, and one or two companies of cavalry either in the service or getting ready for it. If any body can foot up 8,500 men in this lot it will be by a peculiar arithmetic.

Col. John C. Phillips.

The charge having been raised against Capt. John C. Phillips, late of Mulligan's Irish regiment, and now Colonel of the 16th Missouri volunteers, that his claim of past military experience is unfounded, proof has been sent for from England to show that during three years, 1849-'50-'51, he was lieutenant of the Royal Artillery in Dublin; that he was for several years trial artillerist at Sheerness, England; and that he spent other years on duty at Woolwich. This evidence, duly attested, will arrive by the 1st of December, when, if it be thought needful, his accusers can have access to it. Meanwhile, the following certificate, from Mrs. Dr. Ayme, of Sing Sing, N. Y., a highly accomplished woman, at her note would of itself, [illegible]:

This is to certify that I knew Mr. John C. Phillips (late of the Chicago Irish Brigade, now Colonel of the 16th Missouri Volunteers) when he served in the British Army (Royal Artillery) as Lieutenant, and that during the years of 1849–'50–'51, he visited my family in the city of Dublin at [illegible]. Lizzie Ayme, Sing Sing, N. Y.

I hereby certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Ayme, and that she has resided with her husband, (Dr. Ayme) in this village for the past six years. J. Urey, Justice of the Peace.

Sing Sing, Oct. 11, 1861.

The Banking Law upon a Specie Basis.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Never did a community offer better exemplification of the proverb that "whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." Illinois and the Press have been constantly [illegible]. Every legitimate effort to establish or maintain a good convertible home currency has been frowned down, and the consequence has been, and is, that while Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, (and until the revolution in Missouri, Missouri too) have their large banks, with branches, capable of giving an expansion to the currency, when needed to move the crops of the West, Illinois has been the theatre upon which foreigners and aliens have played their pranks, corrupting public opinion, debauching the circulating medium, and bringing destruction to every business interest.

We once had a State Bank and branches, which furnished a uniform and reliable currency like that of the State Bank of Indiana. In the panic of 1837, and the disastrous times succeeding, it suspended specie payments, and the Legislature, because it would enable its members and their friends, in consequence of the depreciation of its bills, to pay their debts to it, seized its assets and wound it up, the State first withdrawing its bonds and getting its capital returned, while the private stockholders were robbed by the Legislature of every dollar of stock they put into it.

Then came Wisconsin Fire Insurance Company certificates, issued by a foreign corporation, owned by an alien, and its issues always at a large discount. South Water street and the grain buyers, and the anti-bank press sustained it, as the best circulation, until it drove out all legal, legitimate, or better currency.

A general banking law was passed, *requiring actual capital*, and banks with actual capital issuing a sound specie circulation were established at Chicago, Springfield, Alton, Galena, and other commercial points in the State, and a law was passed by the Legislature excluding all illegal currency. But the friends of a depreciated currency, under the guise of Anti-Bank Democracy, could not let this opportunity for mischief pass, and put in a clause declaring that the capital *should be in bonds*, and thus thwarted the intention of the law, and rendered possible the establishment of the countless wildcat banks which have disgraced our State. But this alone was not enough. The law drove out the alien Wisconsin wild-cat, and it dropped down at Washington, and commenced the issue of a worse shin-plaster under the name of the Bank of America, and the same time caused to be published in the Chicago *Democrat*, and other papers, the fact that George Smith had established the Bank of America under the General Banking Law of Illinois, with a million of dollars capital. Meantime he did establish a little $50,000 bank in Chicago of the same name, as a cover to this Washington shinplaster. The act of the Legislature referred to drove out this shinplaster, and forthwith the great Wild Catter posts off to Georgia and buys the Atlanta Bank, and the Bank of the Interior, and puts its circulation afloat, advertising that he would treat it in Chicago, in all respects, as the currency of the State Banks of Ohio and Indiana, are treated in Chicago. The work goes bravely on. South Water street, the Board of Trade, the grain merchants, take Georgia, and it goes. Eastern, Indiana and Ohio bank notes go into the office of the Georgia banker, and are returned for redemption, while Georgia reigns triumphant upon the field. But this great Georgia Tom Cat must beget its kittens. The universal law that like begets like must prevail, and shortly Milledgeville, Merchant's Bank of Macon, Planters' Bank, LaGrange, Dalton and Cherokee Insurance Companies, all of Georgia, with several weak cousins from Tennessee, take the field. The circulation of the Illinois banks, amounting to over a million of dollars, redeemable in specie in Chicago, Springfield, Alton and Galena, are driven in, and Georgia rules the field. The public have decided in favor of depreciated currency, and their decision prevails. Currency mongers take the hint. They reason if depreciated Georgia will go, of which we know nothing, why not Illinois and Indiana currency, based upon State stocks. Indiana and Illinois are flooded with Indiana free bank notes, issued with outside capital. They depreciate as they have, as like notes have in Illinois, and the State of Indiana, having wisdom, charters the Bank of the State of Indiana. Its corporators were politicians, for the most part without credit or capital, and the bank was opposed for that reason. But as such a bank cannot live without capital, the corporators were obliged to sell out to men who had, and the Bank was a success, furnishing a uniform and reliable currency, with redemption in coin easy of access, and the Free Banks that remained were compelled to come to time and furnish an equally reliable currency.

The Legislature of this State, at its last session, whatever other faults it may have committed, did not fail to improve the general banking law. No bank can hereafter exist without actual cash capital, nor can the circulation, no matter how many be deposited, ever exceed three times its cash capital.

This same Legislature passed a banking law which is, in all its essential particulars, based upon the same general principles as that of Indiana, and which has worked so successfully in Indiana, Ohio and other Western States. Parties interested in destroying a home currency, that they may introduce and encourage an *alien* one, have been busy, taking advantage of the anti bank feeling in the community, growing out of the failure of Illinois wild-cats, misrepresenting this law and exciting prejudice against it. The press has been used for this purpose, and the character of the bank has been made to suffer in consequence of attacks upon the Commissioners who are to take the preliminary steps to set it in motion—as if the Bank of the State of Indiana had not been set in motion by irresponsible parties, and demonstrated the fact that before any such bank will go, it must have actual *bonafide capital and good managers*.

The objections urged against this bill are mere clap-trap, originating in misconception or prejudice, or in a desire to suppress it, in order to leave the field open for a foreign or alien currency. The people of Illinois have now an opportunity to obtain a good Banking Law upon a specie basis. It remains to be seen whether reason and sound judgment, or prejudice and misrepresentation shall rule the day.

The Union Bank can only use its currency legitimately. It can only take seven per cent. interest; and cannot loan its capital to brokers to be loaned at a higher rate. It can afford the necessary expansive currency when needed to move the crops, retiring it when no longer wanted. It is exactly suited to the wants of our State, and, if adopted, will furnish us as reliable a currency as the Bank of the State of Indiana does, unless the people and capitalists of the State of Illinois are inferior to our neighbors in honesty and capacity.

No Humbug.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa has appointed Lieut. Col. Crocker of the 2d regiment Colonel of the 13th, now raising at Davenport; and William T. Shaw of Anamosa, Colonel of the 14th, which is also in camp at Davenport. Colonel Shaw went through the Mexican war in the celebrated Clay battalion of Kentucky.

—Lieut. Col. Stephen Miller of the 1st Minnesota, at the seat of war, is in failing health, and will probably resign. Major Wm. H. Dike has already resigned, and Gov. Ramsey being in Washington at the time, appointed Captain Morgan of St. Anthony, Major in his stead. The Third and Fourth regiments, rendezvoused at Fort Snelling, are nearly full, but have not yet been divided, nor field officers appointed. A Fifth regiment is proposed, and will probably be raised. Also, three cavalry companies are to be raised and accepted.

—The Rhode Island Colonel whose commission has been revoked by Governor Sprague, is Col. Justus Ingersoll McCarty of the 4th. What the charge against him is, and what right the Governor has to remove his commission any way, is not yet understood. Col. McCarty was years ago in the regular service, as Major.

—Col. McConnell and Lieut. Col. Stevens, of the Third Michigan regiment, have resigned; also, Capt. Duesler of the Michigan company of Berdan's sharp-shooters.

—A Michigan regiment to be composed of Frenchmen is proposed, and Francis X. Cicotte of Detroit will, if the idea be put in effect, receive the commission as Colonel.

—Albert Pillsbury, the late American consul at Halifax, whom the Government has supported for the past twenty years, is now doing his utmost to aid the rebels in the way of provisions and munitions of war. A more dastardly traitor never went unhung. The Maine people have a dose of hemp prepared for him.

—There is a report from Halifax, that H. R. H. Prince Alfred has recently had his Royal ears slapped by a British middy. A complaint was made to the officer in command, which resulted in H. R. H. being told that it was necessary for him to keep a civil tongue in his head.

—Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford accepts a Republican nomination for the Massachusetts Senate in the New Bedford district.

—The division of families as the war is strikingly illustrated in the case of two of the most distinguished families of Kentucky. Henry Clay, the grandson of the statesman, is Assistant Adjutant under Brig. Gen. Richard W. Johnson, in Kentucky. His uncle, James B. Clay, is a violent secessionist, now under bonds to appear for trial for treason. Another uncle—Thomas, in the U. S. service—is responsible for the appearance for trial of James B. Clay. A brother, Thomas Clay, Jr., is on the staff of General Beauregard. His sister's husband, with whom young Clay resides in Louisville, has lately entered the United States service, with two brothers for the war. Here is another example—John J. Crittenden has one son who is a Brigadier-General in the rebel service, and after having served and been honored by the Government for many years. Another son is a Brigadier-General in the army of the Union, but holding his commission from the State of Kentucky. Another holds the rank of Captain in the Federal army. John J. Crittenden himself, at the age of 75, bears arms as a private in the Home Guards of Frankfort.

—Ned Kendall, the celebrated bugler, well known especially to circus goers, died at Boston last week.

Painful Rumor.

There was a painful rumor whispered about last evening that one of our most prominent citizens—a man who has hitherto borne an unblemished reputation, and is one of the pillars of a flourishing city church—has several times of late been guilty of beating his wife, and sometimes in the most shameful manner. From all we can learn there is, we fear, too much truth in the rumor. In justice to the person in question it is, however, proper to state that, if he did beat his wife in the manner described, it was—at chess.

REPORT IN GEN. FREMONT'S CASE.

The Adjutant-General's Observations in Missouri.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 31.]

Washington, Pa., Oct. 29, 1861.

General: When I did myself the honor to ask you to accompany me on my Western tour, it was with a view of availing myself of your experience as [illegible] in the event that the result of my investigations might (as I at first apprehended) have an important effect not only upon the Army of the West, but upon the interests of the whole country. I requested you to take full notes upon all points connected with the object of my visit. As you have informed me that you have carefully complied with my wish, I now respectfully request you to submit your report as early as practicable, in order that the President may be correctly advised as to the administration of affairs connected with the Army of the West.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

Washington, Oct. 21, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the report requested in your letter of the 19th inst.

We arrived at St. Louis, as you are aware, at 2½ A. M., Oct. 11. After breakfast, rode to Benton Barracks, above the city. On the street leading to the camp passed a small field work in course of construction. Found the camp of great extent, with extensive quarters, constructed of rough boards. Much has been said of the large sums expended in their erection; but some one mentioned that Gen. McKinstry, principal Quartermaster, who made the disbursements, gave the cost at $15,000. If so, it was judicious. The total cost should be ascertained. Gen. Curtis was in command. Force present, 140 officers, 3,338 men, principally, detachments, except the 1st Iowa Cavalry—34 officers, 904 men—having horses, but without equipment.

Gen. Curtis said of Gen. Fremont that he found no difficulty in getting access to him, and when he presented business connected with his command it was attended to. Gen. Fremont, however, never consulted him on military affairs, nor informed him of his plans. Gen. Curtis remarked that while he would go with freedom to Gen. Scott and express his opinions, he would not dare to do so to Gen. Fremont. He deemed Gen. Fremont unequal to the command of an army, and said that he was no more bound by law than by the winds. He considered him to be unequal the command of the army in Missouri.

After dinner, rode to the Arsenal below the city; Capt. Callender in charge. Garrison, for its protection, under Major Granger, 3d cavalry. But very few arms on hand, a number of heavy guns designed for gun boats and mortar boats. The Captain is engaged in making ammunition. He said he had heard that some person had a contract for making the carriages for these guns; that if so, that he knew nothing of it, and that it was entirely irregular, he being the proper officer to attend to such work. This, in my opinion, requires investigation. He expected soon to receive funds, and desired them for current purposes; was fearful, however, that they might be diverted to other purposes.

Visited a large hospital not far distant from the Arsenal, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Bailey, U. S. A. It was filled with patients, mostly doing well. Hospital in fine order, and a credit to the service. The Doctor had an efficient corps of assistants from the volunteer service, and in addition a number of Sisters of Charity as nurses. God bless these pure and disinterested women!

Col. Andrews, Chief Paymaster, called on me and represented irregularities in the Pay Department, and desired instructions from the Secretary for his government, stating that he was required to make payments and transfers of money contrary to law and regulations. Once, objecting to what he conceived an improper payment, he was threatened with confinement by a file of soldiers. He exhibited an order for the transfer of $100,000 to the Quartermaster's Department, which was irregular. Exhibited abstract of payments by one Paymaster (Major Felizer) to 42 persons appointed by Gen. Fremont, viz: 1 Colonel, 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 15 1st Lieutenants, 11 2d Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons; total, 42. Nineteen of these have appointments as Engineers, and are entitled to Cavalry pay. (See exhibit annexed, No. 1.) A second abstract of payments was furnished, but not vouched for as reliable, as the Paymaster was sick. It is only given to show the excess of officers of rank appointed to the Major General's Body Guard of only 300 men, the commander being a Colonel, &c. (See exhibit No. 2.) The whole number of irregular appointments made by Gen. Fremont was said by Col Andrews to be nearly 200. The following is a copy of one of these appointments:

"Headquarters Western Department,
St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1861.

"Sir: You are hereby appointed Captain of Cavalry, to be employed in the Land Transportation Department, and will report for duty at these Headquarters.

"J. C. Fremont, Major Gen. Com'dg.
"To Capt. Felix Vogel, present."

(See Exhibit, No. 3.)

I also saw a similar appointment given to an individual on Gen. Fremont's staff as Director of Music with the rank and commission of Captain of Engineers! This person was a musician in a theatre in St. Louis. Paymaster Andrews was verbally instructed by me not to pay him—the person having presented the two papers and demanded his pay. Col. Andrews also stated that these appointments bore one date, but directed payments, in some cases, a month or two anterior thereto. He was then without funds, excepting a small amount.

The principal Commissary, Captain Haines, had no outstanding debts. He expected funds soon.

Major Allen, Principal Quartermaster, had recently taken charge at St. Louis, but reported great irregularities in his Department, and requested special instructions. This he deemed important, as orders were communicated by a variety of persons, in an irregular manner, all requiring disbursements of money. These orders were frequently given verbally. (See Exhibit No. 4.) He was sending, under Gen. Fremont's orders, large amounts of forage from St. Louis to the army at Tipton, where corn was abundant and cheap. The distance was 160 miles. He stated the indebtedness of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis to be $4,506,309 73-100.

In regard to the contract. Without an examination of the accounts it will be difficult to arrive at the facts. It is the expressed belief of many intelligent gentlemen in St. Louis that Gen. Fremont has around him, and in his staff, persons directly and indirectly concerned in furnishing supplies. The following is a copy of a letter signed by Leonidas Haskell, Captain and A. D. C. He, though on General Fremont's staff, is said to be a contractor for hay, and forage, and mules. The person named in his note, Col. Degraf, is his partner:

Headquarters Western Department,
Camp Lillie, Oct. 2, 1861.

Sir: I am requested by the Commanding General to authorize Col. Degraf to take any hay that has been contracted for by the Government, his receipt for the same being all the voucher you require. Respectfully yours.
Leonidas Haskell, Captain A. D. C.

(See exhibit No. 6.)

What does this mean? Contractors deliver forage to Quartermasters, who issue the same. But here another party steps in, and for the purpose, and if a contractor or the copartner of one, of filling his own contract. It is difficult to suppose that this double transaction is done without consideration. The accounts in this case should be examined, and the price paid to Degraf be compared to that paid to the contractors whose forage was seized. This same Capt. Haskell, A. D. C., was a contractor for mules. He desired Capt. Turnley to receive his animals, "good, bad and indifferent," as Capt. Turnley said. This he would not do, but stated his prices for the different classes of mules, "wheel," "lead," &c. Besides, he had more mules than he could possibly send to the army. Notwithstanding all this, he received an order to inspect and receive Mr. Haskell's mules as rapidly as possible. Capt. Turnley very soon after received an order from Gen. Fremont to leave St. Louis and go into the interior of Missouri. (See exhibit No. 7, showing his great labor and responsibility.)

By directions of Gen. Meigs, advertisements were published for proposals to furnish grain and hay, and contracts were subsequently made for specific sums—38 cents per bushel for corn, 30 cents for oats, and $17.75 per ton for hay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baird, or Baird & Palmer (Palmer being of the old firm in California Palmer, Cook & Co., Gen. Fremont's agent in that State,) were directed to send to Jefferson City, where hay and corn abound, as fast as possible, 100,000 bushels of oats, with a corresponding amount of hay, at 38 cents per bushel for the grain, and $19 per ton for hay. (See Voucher No. 7.)

Capt. Edward M. Davis, a member of his staff, received a contract by the direct order of Gen. Fremont for blankets. They were examined by a board of army officers, consisting of Capt. Hendershott, 7th Artillery; Capt. Harris, Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. Turnley, Assistant Quartermaster. The blankets were found to be made mostly of cotton, and to be rotten and worthless. Notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased and given to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

Among the supplies sent by Gen. Fremont to the army now in the field may be enumerated 500 half barrels, to carry water in a country where water is abundant, and 500 tons of ice.

We examined the barracks in course of construction in St. Louis near and around the private house occupied by him as quarters—the Brant house, which, by the way, is rented for $6,000 per annum. These barracks have brick foundations and brick outer walls, weather-boarded, and are sufficient as quarters and stables for 1,000 men. Like those of Camp Benton, these barracks were built by contract on published proposals. They are certainly more expensive and more permanent than the quarters a temporary army would require, and the precise cost of them, though difficult to get at, should be ascertained.

A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio River by Gen. Fremont, at Paducah. A ferry boat, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient and much less expensive.

Contracts, it will be seen, were given to individuals without resorting to advertisements for bids, as is required by the law and the army regulations.

Having received an intimation from another quarter of an impropriety, I called on Capt. McKeever, A. A. G., for the facts which he gave me as follows: One week after the receipt of the President's order modifying Gen. Fremont's proclamation relative to the emancipation of slaves, Gen. Fremont, by note to Capt. McKeever, required him to have 200 copies of the original Proclamation, and Address to the Army of the same date, printed immediately and sent to Ironton, for the use of Maj. Garrett, of the Indiana cavalry, for distribution through the country. Capt. McKeever had the copies printed and delivered. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows:

"Adjutant General will have 200 copies of Proclamation of Commanding General, dated 30th of August, together with Address to Army of the same date, and sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Maj. Garrett, Indiana cavalry. Maj. Garrett will distribute it through the country.
J. C. F., Commanding General.
September 20th, 1861."

We left St. Louis Oct. 12, for Gen. Fremont's headquarters, at Tipton, 160 miles distant, passing the night at Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri. [illegible] Price [illegible] forces of 1,[illegible] *en route for* [illegible] accumulated [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] army. They certainly are, as [illegible] transportation are concerned.

At Tipton, beside Gen. Fremont and staff, his body-guard, &c., I found a part of Gen. Hunter's 1st Division and Gen. Asboth's 4th Division.

The force designed to act against Price consists of five divisions, as follows:

1st Division	Hunter's	at Tipton	9,[illegible]
2d Division	Pope's	at Georgetown	9,[illegible]
3d Division	Sigel's	at Sedalia	7,[illegible]
4th Division	Asboth's	at Tipton	6,[illegible]
5th Division	McKinstry's	at Syracuse	6,[illegible]
Total			38,[illegible]

As soon as I obtained a view of the several encampments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that the forces there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible. I saw Gen. Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent; that his own division was greatly scattered, and the force there present defective in many respects; that he himself required 100 wagons, but that he was under orders to march that day, and some of his troops were already drawn out on the road. His cavalry regiment (Ellis's) had horses and indifferent arms, but no equipments. The men had to carry their cartridges in their vest pockets—consequently on their first day's march from Jefferson City, in a heavy rain which fell, the cartridges were destroyed. This march to Tipton (35 miles) was made on a mud road, heavy and miry with rains, and parallel to the railroad and but a little distance from it. The troops were directed by Gen. Fremont to march without provisions or knapsacks, and without transportation. A violent rain-storm came up, and the troops were exposed to it all night; were without food for 24 hours: and when food was received, the beef was found to be spoiled.

Gen. Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written report from one of his Colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Gen. Fremont in Europe. I will here state that Gen. Sherman, at Louisville, made to me a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms. He had given the men orders to file down the nipples. In conversation with Col. Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General at Louisville, just from California, he stated that Mr. Selover, who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that his share of the profits of the purchase of these arms was $30,000.

When Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take 41 wagons with him, when he had only 40 mules, which fact had been duly reported to headquarters. At this time, Col. Stevenson, of the 7th Missouri Regiment, was, without Gen. Hunter's knowledge, taken from him, leaving him, when under marching orders, with only one regiment at Jefferson City fit to take the field.

Gen. Hunter also showed me the order for marching to Durock Ferry, dated at Tipton, Oct. 10, which he did not receive until the 12th. (Exhibit No. 10.) He also showed me his reply, proving that it was impossible for him to comply with the order to march. (Exhibit No. 11.) This order was changed to one requiring him to make a single day's march. (Exhibit No. 12.)

When Gen. Pope received his order to march to Georgetown, 25 miles distant, he wrote back to Gen. Hunter a letter, which I read. It set forth the utter impossibility of his moving for the want of transportation and supplies, and asked whether Gen. Fremont could mean what he had written.

All of the foregoing facts go to show the want of military foresight on the part of Gen. Fremont in directing the necessary means for putting into, and maintaining in, the field, the forces under his command.

Gen. Hunter also stated that although the second in command, he never was consulted by Gen. Fremont, and never knew anything of his intentions. Such a parallel, I will venture to assert, cannot be found in the annals of military warfare. I have also been informed that there is not a Missourian on his staff—not a man acquainted personally with the topography and physical characteristics of the country or its people.

The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Gen. Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of July, called there from New York by a telegraphic dispatch stating that Gen. Lyon was threatened with destruction by 30,000 rebels. At this time Gen. Pope had nine regiments in North Missouri, where the rebels had no embodied force. The Confederate forces in the State were those under Price and McCulloch, near Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, and those under Pillow, Jeff Thompson, and Hardee, in Southeast Missouri.

Two Regiments held Rolla, near the terminus of the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, while Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington and Kansas City had each a garrison of 300 or 400 men behind entrenchments. Cairo and Bird's Point were fortified, and defended with heavy artillery. (Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau were fortified after Gen. Fremont's arrival.) All these places could be re-inforced by railroad and river from St. Louis and Northwestern States, and could hold out till re-inforced, even if attacked by superior force.

On his arrival in St. Louis, Gen. Fremont was met by Capt. Cavender, 1st Missouri, and Major Farrar, aid-de-camp to Gen. Lyon, with statements from the latter, and requests for re-inforcements; Major Phelps, M. C., from Springfield, Dr. Miller of Osceola, and many other citizens, having ample means of information, made the same representations, and urged the sending of re-inforcements. To Governor Gamble, Gen. Fremont said, "Gen. Lyon is as strong as any other officer in this line." He failed to strengthen Lyon, and the result, as is well known, was the defeat of that most gallant officer. The two regiments at Rolla should have been pushed forward, and the whole of Pope's nine regiments brought by rail to St. Louis and Rolla, and thence sent to Lyon's force. Any other General in such an emergency would have pursued this obvious course.

The battle of Springfield (or more strictly Wilson's Creek)—one of the most desperate ever fought on this continent—took place Aug. 10, when the brave Lyon fell, and the troops bore down by greatly superior numbers were obliged to fall back, but were unpursued by a badly beaten foe.

Gen. Fremont called four regiments from North Missouri, and went with them to Cairo. It is evident that he had no intention of reinforcing Gen. Lyon, for the two regiments at Rolla, 125 miles only from Springfield, received no orders to march, and were not supplied with transportation, and thirty or forty hired wagons, just returned from Springfield, were discharged at Rolla, Aug. 4, seven days before the battle, and were returned to St. Louis.

After the news of the battle had reached St. Louis, four other regiments were drawn from Pope in North Missouri, and sent to Rolla. Better to have called in these troops before the battle, as after the battle the whole revolutionary elements were let loose. The six regiments accomplished nothing. They were not ordered to advance and cover the retreat of Lyon's army, although it was supposed in St. Louis that Price and McCulloch were following it, and that Hardee had moved up to cut off his retreat on the Gasconade.

An advance of three regiments would have enabled the army to retrace its steps, and to beat the forces of Price and McCulloch so badly that they would have been unable to follow our force in their retreat. It is said that every officer in Lyon's army expected to meet reinforcements, and to return with them, and drive Price and McCulloch from the Southwest.

Gen. Hunter arrived at St. Louis from Chicago, called thither on a suggestion from Washington, as an adviser. Gen. Fremont submitted to him for consideration and advice a paper called "Dispositions for Retaking Springfield." It sets out with a statement that Springfield is the strong stragetical point of that wide elevation which separates the waters of the Osage from those of the Arkansas, the key to the whole Southwestern Missouri, commanding an area of nearly 60,000 miles. Why did not this enter the brain of the Major General before the fall of Lyon, and he strain every nerve to hold that important key in his possession?

Gen. Hunter, in answer to the paper, replied, "Why march on Springfield, where there is no enemy, and nothing to take? Let me rather take the troops and proceed to Lexington, in which direction Price was marching, and where he expected to be joined by 40,000 rebels." Instead of this he was sent to Rolla, without instructions, and remained there until ordered to Jefferson City, still without instructions, and thence to Tipton, where we found him. (See exhibit, No. 13.)

No steps having been taken by Gen. Fremont to meet Price in the field he moved forward his line of march, plainly indicating his intention of proceeding to Lexington. When within some 35 miles of the place, he remained ten or more days, evidently expecting that some movement would be made against him. None being made, he advanced, and, with his much superior force, laid siege to Lexington, which was defended by Mulligan with 2,700 men, on the 12th of September, and captured it in nine days thereafter, on the 21st of September.

Now for the facts to show that this catastrophe could have been prevented, and Price's army destroyed before or after that disastrous affair; Before Price got to Lexington, the forces to resist him were the following: At Jefferson City, 5,300; at Rolla, 4,000; along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about 5,000; on the western line of Missouri, under Lane, down near Fort Scott, 2,200; Mulligan's force at Lexington, 2,700; a large force in Illinois, along the Mississippi River and on the Iowa line. Outside of St. Louis were some 17,000; in St. Louis itself, 18,000. Say, however, that there were only 10,000 there. Hunter's plan up to Sunday, Sept. 12, was to concentrate from St. Louis, Jefferson City, and Rolla, also from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 20,000 men, and relieve Mulligan. He said that if Price was a soldier, Lexington was already fallen; but with energy, Price could be captured, with all his baggage and plunder. The objection to this that may be urged—that there was no transportation—is an idle one. The railroad and the river were at command, and the march from Sedalia was only 45 miles long. The force could, Gen. Hunter supposed, be thrown into Lexington by Thursday, and, as it appears, before it was taken.

Gen. Fremont ordered Sturgis in North Missouri to Lexington, and by crossing the river to reinforce Mulligan. Sturgis had only 1,100 men, and on reaching the river opposite the town, found it commanded by Price, and of course was compelled to fall back. Hunter's plan of reinforcing these troops was to strike the river at a point below Lexington in our control, to cross it, and march upon the town. In the interview with Gen. Fremont, the question was asked, whether any orders had been issued to [illegible] Mulligan, and the reply was in the negative. Gen. Hunter expressed to [illegible] Price [illegible] had taken position [illegible] the bank and could have [illegible] the order was not given until [illegible] the disaster. The loss of [illegible] Jefferson City [illegible] troops, with only [illegible] to hold [illegible]. When [illegible] command 20,[illegible] receiving daily and [illegible] to be distributed in the State. He was [illegible] gather much plunder, and to get [illegible] Arkansas unmolested, until I was at Tipton on the 13th of October, when the accounts were that he was crossing the Osage.

Gen. Hunter expressed to the Secretary of War his decided opinion that Gen. Fremont was incompetent, and unfit for his extensive and important command. This opinion he gave reluctantly, for the reason that he held the position of second in command.

The opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence, who have approached and observed him is, that he is more fond of the pomp than of the stern realities of the war—that his mind is incapable of fixed attention or strong concentration—that by his mismanagement of affairs since his arrival in Missouri, the State has almost been lost—and that if he is continued in command, the worst results may be anticipated. This is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri.

Respectfully submitted,
L. Thomas, Adjutant General.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Sec'y of War.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Report of Adjutant-General Thomas to the Secretary of War.

From the lengthy report of Adjutant General Thomas to the Secretary of War, on the military management of the Western Department, we make the following extract relative to the condition of affairs in Kentucky two weeks ago:

We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16, for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12 o'clock, P. M., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Department of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and conservatives, would not enroll themselves to engage in conflict with their relations on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of Green River with a heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, which with the force he had he would not be able to resist; but nevertheless he would fight them. He, as well as the citizens of the State, said that the Border State of Kentucky must furnish the troops to drive the rebels from the State. His force then consisted of 10,000 troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin River, and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green River (see paper No. 14). On being asked the question, what force he deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 men. This conversation occurred in the presence of Ex Secretary Guthrie and Gen. Woods. The Secretary of War replied that he supposed the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the rebels. But he thought Gen. Sherman over estimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) was tired of defensive war, and that the troops must assume the offensive and carry the war to the fire-sides of the enemy, that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky, but he begged of Gen. Sherman to assume the offensive and to keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off.

Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being asked, What became of the arms we sent to Kentucky? we were informed by Gen. Sherman that they had passed into the hands of the Home Guards and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels; and others, refused to surrender those in their possession alleging the desire to use them in defence of their individual homes if invaded. In the hands of individuals, scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky.

Having ascertained that 6,200 arms had arrived from Europe at Philadelphia, 3,000 of them were ordered to Gov. Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands of troops to be sent to Kentucky. The remaining 3,200 were sent to Gen. Sherman at Louisville. Negley's Brigade at Pittsburgh, 2,800 strong, two companies of the 19th infantry from Indianapolis, the 8th Wisconsin Regiment at St. Louis, the 3d Minnesota Volunteers at Pittsburgh, and two regiments in Wisconsin, were then ordered to Kentucky—making in all a reinforcement for that State of about 10,000 men.

We left Louisville at 3 p. m. for Lexington, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Mr. Guthrie; remained there a few hours and then went to Cincinnati. At Lexington, also, we found that the opinion existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels; that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky, and that the defence of the State must necessarily devolve upon the Free States of the West and Northwest.

Respectfully submitted,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Hon Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

Generals Lane and Sturgis — Their Policies Compared.

Gen. Sturgis's command has been following one day behind Gen. Lane on the road from Kansas City to Springfield. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been travelling with Sturgis, was at first bitterly prejudiced against Lane's "jayhawkers," but he seems to have had his eyes opened. Writing from Osceola, after describing the desolation there, he says:

There is great complaint in this country against Gen. Lane. When I stop at houses, as I travel along, and listen to the pathetic stories of the women—how Lane has taken everything they had—I have pitied them from my heart, and could say no Buckeye could do as he does. The next Union man I met who knew the man Lane had so despoiled, would say—"Lane served him right." Yesterday I stopped at a farm house where the post-office was kept; the poor woman, who was sick, informed me that Lane took her clothing, and shoes from her children's feet. I resolved that Lane was a scoundrel, and had no soul; but I met a Union man a mile or two off, who told me Lane did so because Johnson, the proprietor of said house, was the most notorious leader of the secesh forces in this country. He had killed one Union man with his own hands, and had robbed a host of families. Our forces go along treating the most miserable traitors as gentlemen, not even stopping to ask questions, but Lane and his men know the men of old, and they demand "eye for eye and tooth for tooth."

Gen. Sturgis says he can bring the whole of North Missouri back to her allegiance with our little army, and not fight a battle, if Gen. Lane did not undo and stir up contention. Gen. Sturgis *invites* rebels to come to their homes and take care of their families. Gen. Lane says, gentlemen, *go* home, I have left your families helpless, and your presence is positively demanded or they will perish. He takes their horses, cattle, and does not run the niggers out of camp as our commander invariably does. Gen. Sturgis says to every negro, "we do not want you." Gen Lane, "go or come when you please;" and to the master, "find him if you can—he is not troubling me or my command." Such are the widely distinct policies of the Generals going the same road. Which policy our army will be driven to adopt (if by chance Headquarters should adopt *any policy*) time will determine.

Rev. Byron Sunderland on Emancipation.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church in Washington, and a man whose conservative views have hitherto been conspicuous, preached the funeral sermon over the dead Senator Baker, in presence of the chief officers of the Government and of the Army. It was a solemn moment, and Dr Sunderland proved himself equal to it. The occasion of Baker's death led him to speak of the *causes* and the result of the war. The *cause*, he said, was Slavery—the *result*, he added, must be Emancipation! Brave words in such a presence, and on such an occasion Heaven grant they may be prophetic. He then proceeded:

"Under such a standard as this, he said, the war at once becomes a holy one. It appeals to all the highest impulses of human nature, and all the dearest hopes of the struggling millions of mankind. It takes the contest away from the dust of Babel of political jugglery and strife, and hallows it among the most sacred memorials of the American Revolution. Party and sect, prejudice and passion, self-interest and aggrandizement sink in the dust before the feet and at the altars of the genius of liberty.

"In the achievement of the result before our country no sacrifice that we can make is too sacred or too great. It cost our fathers much of blood and treasure to establish this Union. Let us all be willing to expend as much to maintain it. The death of Leonidas sanctified Thermopylæ; the death of Warren sanctified Bunker Hill. So, the death of Baker sanctified Virginia—rendering the spot where he fell, dying for human freedom, a sacred soil indeed."

A Horrible Confession.

[From the Binghampton Republican.]

It may be recollected by many of our readers, that about four years ago we published the awful account of the burning of the house of the Perkins family at Milburn, at night, when all the family, including father and mother, grandmother and eight children, eleven in all, perished in the flames! A Scotchman by the name of Walter Mitchell, who lived in the neighborhood at the time, and who had a dispute with Perkins as to the property, was suspected of the murder, but no proof could be found against him. He left soon after for the West. Before the burning of the house he warned Perkins off the premises, and threatened if he did not leave to burn the house over his head.

This Mitchell recently died in Illinois, and on his death bed confessed that he committed the horrible crime! He stated that he threw into the house a bottle of liquid, which set fire to it, and stupified the inmates—that Mr. Perkins aroused himself and came to the door, when he knocked him back again, killing him.

This is a most revolting story, disclosing depravity which was too horrible to die with the murderer. If there be in the infernal regions one place deeper and hotter than another, this depraved fiend murderer will find it.

More about the Capture of the Princeton Regiment.

[From the State Journal.]

We have already given the particulars of the stopping of the steamer Jacob Musselman, at Alton, by order of the Governor, and the detention of the recruits which were on board en route for St. Louis. We have since received the following statement of the matter, from the other party, in relation to the known facts, [illegible] the only by generally [illegible] what we have already said, that the State [illegible] of recruiting in this State to fill up Gen. Fremont's [illegible]. The business had been carried [illegible] in other States, and it is high time it was done here. Let each State fill up its own regiments. The statement referred to is as follows:

Springfield, Oct. 30, 1861.

Editors of State Journal:—The undersigned request you to publish the following statement of facts in relation to the detention of the steamboat Jacob Musselman, at Alton, on Tuesday last, by order of Gov. Yates:

Robert P. Winslow, who has resided in Princeton, Bureau county, about one year, had tried for some time to raise an independent regiment for the war, and on the 17th day of October, inst., had recruited in camp at Princeton, about 100 men; at that time a proposition to join Fremont's Western Brigade of Sharp-Shooters at St. Louis, was made to the officers in camp by Lieut. Colonel Compton, of St. Louis. Mr. Winslow appointed three persons of the camp, the people of Princeton selected one of their prominent citizens, who went as a committee to St. Louis to investigate the matter and report. This committee returned and reported favorably, the officers including Mr. Winslow, agreed to the proposition. A drill master and target man with rifles were sent from Camp Benton, St. Louis, to drill the men. Recruiting then went on rapidly until about the 20th inst. when the officers and men discovered that Mr. Winslow was acting in bad faith with them; and did not intend to carry out the agreement; in consequence of which, and their utter want of confidence in said Winslow, as an officer, they notified Lieut. Colonel Compton to remove them from his charge, which was done on Sunday morning last, with the full approbation of all the men and officers in and out of said camp; and further, the acting Adjutant, with the consent of Mr. Winslow, formed the men in column and marched them out of camp, over one mile, accompanied by Mr. Winslow, who had ordered his baggage packed for St. Louis.

When the column had marched to the public square of Princeton and halted, Mr. Winslow then proposed to the men to go with it to St. Louis and act as their colonel; the men answered by groans and jeers. Mr. Winslow then left them. The men marched to the Illinois River, and left at twelve o'clock at noon for St. Louis, cheered by hundreds of citizens from the shore.

Among the many valuable citizens recruited since Oct. 12 is Joseph W. Harris, the Representative of Bureau county.

It is proper to state that Mr. Winslow had authority from the War Department at Washington to raise the regiment, provided it was done by the 10th of October. The whole expense of subsisting the men in camp has been bore by the United States, also their transportation to St. Louis has been paid by the United States. None of the men had been mustered into the State or United States service, but were ready to be on their arrival at St. Louis.

J. V. Thomson, of Princeton.
J. Thomson, "
D. J. Athorp, "
W. A. Fisher, "
J. K. Barry, "

Paulsen's Blindfold Chess Play in England.

The arrival of Mr. Paulsen, the American chess player, in London, has already been noticed. Mr. Paulsen, it will be remembered, played against Paul Morphy at the chess tournament held in New York some time since. He now appears in London as a blindfold player, beating no less than ten opponents simultaneously. The London *Star* has this account of his wonderful performances:

"Mr. Paulsen offered to play, blindfolded, ten of the best players of this country, and to carry on the games simultaneously. Mr. Paulsen had previously been victorious in a contest on the same terms with fifteen players; but they were not all first-class, and after his triumph he expressed a wish to be pitted against ten of the ablest players that could be produced. The match of yesterday has excited great interest in chess circles since the preliminaries were arranged, and when it commenced there was a numerous company in the room, which, it is needless to say, consisted chiefly of chess-players. The following are the names of the ten gentlemen who were Mr. Paulsen's opponents, viz: 1. Mr. Mackenzie, amateur; 2. Mr. Saboruoff, Russian Embassy; 3. Mr. Maude, London Chess Club; 4. Mr. Howard, St. James's Club; 5. Mr. Barnes, St. George's Club; 6. Mr. Burden, amateur; 7. Mr. Campbell; 8. Mr. Robey; 9. Mr. Lamb, amateur; 10. Mr. Wormald, Hon. Secretary St. James's Club.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Paulsen ascended a platform in the centre of the room and seated himself in a chair. For the instruction of those who are uninitiated in chess matters it may be stated that literally he was not blindfolded—that is to say, there was no bandage round his eyes; but as his back was towards the players, and his face directly towards the window, it was physically impossible that he could see anything on the boards of his opponents. He was quite cool and collected, and appeared to contemplate the result without any misgiving. He had the first move in all the games, and he announced king's pawn 2 all round. The game proceeded slowly, and it soon became apparent that, although Mr. Paulsen had undertaken only to combat ten opponents, he was really playing against the most of the gentlemen in the room, who were consulting with his opponents as to the tactics by which he could be defeated. The match was entirely for honor. Mr. Paulsen, indeed, had a small bet in his own favor with Mr. Mackenzie, but otherwise there was no betting. Now as to the result. At five o'clock Mr. Campbell was declared the victor in his game; at ten o'clock Mr. Saboruoff was equally fortunate, and at half past ten Mr. Mackenzie confessed himself beaten and resigned. About half past twelve Mr. Robey offered to draw, which Mr. Paulsen agreed to, although he had the best of the game, and about five minutes after the game with Mr. Barnes was also drawn. Shortly after one o'clock Mr. Lamb's game was also drawn. The remaining games were drawn.

"During the contest, which lasted nearly twelve hours, Mr. Paulsen was out of his chair for about two minutes, and the only refreshment he partook of was a glass of water."

Six New Regiments from Michigan.

A letter was received yesterday by Captain Owen from Quartermaster General Meigs, stating that Governor Blair had tendered six additional regiments of infantry from this State to the Government. The order was accepted, and Captain Owen is ordered to furnish supplies and uniforms to the regiments from this State, provided the clothing can be made as cheaply here as at the East. We are not advised whether this offer of the Governor includes the regiments now in process of formation, or whether it looks to six exclusive of these; probably, however, it includes at least a portion of the ones already forming.—*Detroit Free Press, 30th.*

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 44 Water Street, New York,
Offer for sale, from United States Bonded Warehouse, of their own importation,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co. Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other brandies, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co. and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co's Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three-qr. pipes and cases.
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WHISKYS—Met an's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.
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OVAL CARBON OIL
LAMP CHIMNEYS.
Patented September, 1861.
The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:—
1. Because, being of an oval shape, the glass is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is stronger and more regular.
2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them.
3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. [illegible]
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At the
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
PITTSBURG, PA.
For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Manufacturer, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

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To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I [illegible]
Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. [illegible]
[illegible] HIRAM A. WILLIAMS.

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DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
500 Bales
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

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THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
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Gearing, Shafting and
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A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.
St. Charles, Ill., Sept. 20th, 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gents:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 8th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 5 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
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Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
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The Finest Stock of
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FANCY NOTIONS,
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FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,
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PRICES REDUCED.
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Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
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171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
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P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. V. KAY, Chicago. | [illegible]
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THEIR FALL STOCK OF
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Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
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Shafts, Bows,
Springs and Axles,
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At Prices that will not be Undersold.
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
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At First Cost of Importation.
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LOAN AGENCY,
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We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of
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Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, [illegible]
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THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH.
This Brush possesses the following advantages [illegible]
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Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience [illegible]
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For the cheapest and best Hair Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizettes, etc., go to A. [illegible]

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Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

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Carriage Materials,

Which, together with a complete assortment of

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The cheapest and best Hair Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. ... No scrutiny can detect the artificial when adjusted to the head.

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Hats, Caps and Furs.

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REPAIRING ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

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RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

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STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

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$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

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BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. C. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON.

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

Corner Lake and Clark streets.

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ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated..........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 22 Clark Street...........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

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EDUCATE YOUR SONS AND daughters at the Aurora Institute. $40 to $44 pays expenses fourteen weeks. Superior advantages are offered in solid and ornamental branches. Winter Term opens December 5th. Send for a circular.

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ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

HON. E. P. PERRY, President—established 1856—J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861.

S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never

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RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

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The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished, with silver plate, stands with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30—on plain stand, $35 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

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60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., we beg leave to notify the public.

No. 60 S. Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Allen Mary miss, Allen E mrs, Allen Eliza mrs, Allen Hattie miss, Allison Wilda miss, Allison Electa mrs, Albers J C mrs, Adams Mary E miss, Anderson Fannie E miss, Abbott mrs, Atwell T E mrs

B

Ball Olive M miss, Bailey N P mrs, Bailey Lucy miss, Baker Chas mrs, Barrett J F mrs, Bartlett Sarah E miss, Bell Clara mrs, Benson mrs, Bickford M C mrs, Bissell J E mrs, Blackwell mrs, Blake E K W mrs, Blanchard Joseph mrs, Bishop Sallie miss, Boyden Lizzie miss, Boyden Fanny miss, Boardman M L mrs, Bonham E W mrs, Bradley Mary L mrs, Bradford mrs, Bradley C M mrs, Branigan E A miss, Brennan Margaret mrs, Brennan Bridget miss, Barton Sarah, Bunch Elizabeth mrs, Burgess M T mrs, Bushnell P M mrs, Burton Jennie miss, Byrne Mary Ann miss, Bourns Mary Ann miss, Burns Lizzie miss

C

Calahan Maggie miss, Chandee C mrs, Cameron Nellie mrs, Campbell L M mrs, Cady Mary H miss, Canole Anna E miss, Cameron Nellie G miss, Campbell Sarah miss, Cady Georgie miss, Cahill Catherine mrs, Cameron Nellie mrs, Canfield Mary E miss, Callahan Jenny, Caddell Lizzie miss, Cary Anna mrs, Caulfield Margaret, Cavanna A mrs, Carmany H M mrs, Carly C M mrs, Carr Mary Jane miss, Casey Bridget miss, Carroll Kate, Chandler Harvey mrs, Chapman Betsy Ann, Chambers E B mrs, Churcher Cornelia A mrs, Chace Mary mrs, Chalmers Jenny E miss, Chester Henry mrs, Chamberlain M J miss, Chesterman M E mrs, Chase H B mrs, Clossey Mary, Clement Fanny miss, Clark E E mrs, Clark H H mrs, Colby Abraham mrs, Coleman Deborah mrs, Cole Mary J miss, Colby Anna L miss, Cornell Abbie miss, Covill Julia A mrs, Costigan Annie miss, Costello Margaret, Cornstock Jane mrs, Condor Caroline, Cook M B mrs, Cornell Abby N, Crandall Edwin J mrs, Crewes M F mrs, Craft Mary, Crocker Adell miss, Croak Thomas mrs, Cunningham Samuel mrs, Clary Mary mrs

D

Darrah Ann miss, Day Maggie miss, Day Hannah miss, Davis Lewis mrs, Day Margaret J mrs, Davis Emily mrs, Daily Mary mrs, Davis Helen M mrs, Dayton S S miss, Daily Mary miss, Devine Annie J miss, Dempsey Margaret mrs, Dennis Abby miss, Dickinson Emory miss, Delany Julia, Derbont Minnie miss, Dickerman Ruth M mrs, Deans J E mrs, Dickson Wm T mrs, Dearborn M F mrs, Donnely Bridget miss, Dorherty miss, Driscall Julia miss, Doran Sarah miss, Donigan Kate miss, Dore Edmond mrs, Dodd H F mrs, Doneleon M E mrs, Dowd Ellen, Drescall Mary miss, Duffy Catharine miss, Dunlap W L mrs, Duffy Mary, Dunleavy Mary

E

Edwards Mary miss, Earl Wm miss, Eastern Jenny H mrs, Ellis Emma T miss, Ennis Ferees miss, Emerson Charlotte miss, Everitts Maria miss

F

Fair Rosy miss, Farwell Maria L miss, Farlan Jane M miss, Feran Lizzie miss, Farnam A S mrs, Farrell Mary Ann miss, Fairman Louisa M mrs, Faskett S P mrs, Farrell Ellen miss, Feeney Lizzie miss, Fisher E A miss, Fitzgerald Jane mrs, Fish Mary J miss, Field Geo W mrs, Flanagan Margaret, Fitts Jane mrs, Fish Sarah A miss, Finn Catharine mrs, Finley Mattie miss, Fish H P miss, Foster Charles mrs, Frank Hettie R mrs, Freeman Lizzie D miss, Frey Mary miss, Frazier Betty mrs, Furnish Mary Jane, Franklin Elizabeth mrs

G

Garvey mrs, Gardner G L mrs, Gartland Ellen miss, Gardner Mary mrs, Gardner Mary J mrs, Gale Mary Ann mrs, Gallagher Mary A miss, Gillmore S W mrs, Gleeson Amanda E mrs, Gile Henry mrs, Goodwin Kate mrs, Going Carrie miss, Gould Henlen J mrs, Govier Emily miss, Goddard Sarah miss, Gorman A M J miss, Gray Ann miss, Graham Mizee mrs, Guthrie Caroline mrs, Griffith Jenny miss, Graham Pebe mrs, Graves Lucy miss, Graham Mary E mrs, Grunendick M Ann mrs, Greay Maggie mrs

H

Hall Porthenia mrs, Hall Mary Jane miss, Hall Mary Ann mrs, Hamlin Frank miss, Haley Mary mrs, Hall J Fletcher mrs, Hall Ella A miss, Hall Jennie miss, Harney Charlotte A mrs, Hart Angeline mrs, Haren Emily mrs, Hanley Julia E mrs, Hannah Bell miss, Hennegan Isabella mrs, Hawley Electa mrs, Hays Kate miss, Hayden Marion mrs, Haynes John E mrs, Hatch Hannah B mrs, Hayes mrs, Hawkes Caroline miss, Hawkins Barbara mrs, Healey R A miss, Herlford Ann, Hicks A C miss, Hickey Catharine mrs, Higgins Augustia miss, Hiatt Maggie mrs, Higbee Helen F miss, Hoes Julia A miss, Hodeden Sarah E mrs, Howard Fanny mrs, Howard Kate miss, Hotchkiss Hattie G mrs, Hastlier Margaret mrs, Hatheway Winnie miss, Hoag Melissa miss, Hollard Christine miss, Hollister Jeanette mrs, Honan Susan miss, Hough P A mrs, Hunt Annie A miss, Hunt Abby miss, Hyatt Carrie mrs, Hunt Ellen miss, Hunt E D miss, Hyde R L mrs, Hubb Margarette mrs

J

Jeffs Eliza miss, Jackson F mrs, Jackson S mrs, Jillson Caroline mrs, Jamison J A mrs, Justice Mary mrs, Jourdan Susan E mrs, Joyce Elizabeth L miss, Johnston Louisa miss, Johnson Robert mrs

K

Kein Jas mrs, Kavanaugh Mary Ann miss, Keohane Catharine miss, Kelly Ann miss, Kelly Bridget miss, Kilcocher Catherine miss, Keeho Lucy M miss, Kenny Fanny miss, Kenney Mary miss, Keogh Ada miss, Kendall Hellen D miss, Kincade Margaret, Kingman Bridgeta, Kump Mary, Kline Mary miss, Kirtland O M miss, Kinder Sarah miss, King A B mrs

L

Lamb M L mrs, Lally Bridget, Lant Sarah C miss, Laber Catherine M mrs, Lawson Ellen mrs, Langton Kittie H miss, Lawrence M J mrs, Lander mrs, Lindsey Providence mrs, Lewis Thomas H mrs, Leary John mrs, Lennon Elizabeth miss, Losey Cristina miss, Long Mary J miss, Lohman Sarah mrs, Loomis Bettie A miss, Lynn Margaret miss, Lynch Catharine

M

Montague E Rosand mrs, Moffett Kate miss, Montgomery Ader mrs, Mobeer Louisa mrs, Morrison Anna mrs, Morrison Elizabeth J mrs, Morgan A H mrs, Moore Wm mrs, Morris Kate mrs, Morgan Catherine, Murphy Ellen miss, Melendy Eunice miss, Medlano Geo mrs, Meek Lucy Jane mrs, Merrick Elizabeth, Meehan Bridgett miss, Miller W Lea mrs, Miller Laura mrs, Miller A Mary miss, Miller Geo mrs, Michie miss Jane, Mills Amery mrs, Mitchell Frances mrs, Malloy Lyman mrs, Mater Sarah miss, Mann Mary mrs, Mapy or Massy mrs, Marcy H S mrs, Marsh Watson Annie mrs, Marley Mary mrs, Martin C mrs, Martin B Clarra miss, Martin Dewitt mrs, McQuade Mary Anne miss, McPherson Frances miss, McNabb Elizabeth miss, McLean H Wm mrs, McIntire Mary miss, Magill Laura mrs, McGrath Mary miss, McGraw Marie mrs, McEwen Jennie miss, McBride Margt mrs, McCamby Jas mrs, McCabe E B mrs, McCann Bridgett, McClemson Maria, McCann Sarah miss, McCarthy Esther mrs

N

Nelson S E miss, Nichols A Mary miss, Nelson F W mrs, Newton E Jennie, Nugent Eliza mrs, North C Kesia mrs, Norgrove C Sarah mrs, Nulting Alonzo mrs, Nye Irene mrs

O

O'Brien Bridgett, Osgood E Harry miss, Ostant Carrie F, O'Connor Ellen, Oleander Jane mrs, Otis R C mrs, Otis Lovica mrs, Onderdonk mrs, Ostrander James mrs, O'Connell Cathrine

P

Palmer M Helen miss, Palmer D Zernah miss, Parker P Amelia mrs, Parre Caroline mrs, Page L Phebe miss, Parson Jane miss, Parre Caroline mrs, Pierson J Forde mrs, Peck L miss, Pheonix Emma mrs, Pery Sophia Ellen, Pitkin Solomon mrs, Petitt Josephine, Perry Sarah mrs, Potter M Annie miss, Proeten Timothy mrs

R

Randall C S mrs, Rayor Kay John mrs, Raymond W James mrs, Rhines Minerva mrs, Reed W Sarah miss, Reed Maria miss, Reding Mary Ann, Reynolds Marcella miss, Riley Seraph miss, Rives Frank miss, Richards Allen J miss, Richmond Bella A miss, Rogers Sarah miss, Runnion David mrs, Robeson Mary mrs, Ryerson Mary miss, Rogers Enals mrs, Ross Maria, Rogers Maria mrs, Ryan Mary mrs, Russell David mrs, Russell Ellen mrs, Robb Anne miss, Ryerson J mrs

S

Smith Juliet miss, Smith R Clarence mrs, Smith Julia A miss, Smith Mary Anne miss, Smith B Annie, Smith M Elizabeth, Samond or Lamond Mary mrs, Sawyer mrs, Sedgwick Lottie miss, Shumway Henry mrs, Shaw Henriette mrs, Shaw E P mrs, Sheridan Mary A, Shelon Lissie miss, Sherritt Eliza mrs, Sliney M miss, Skinner Sarah miss, Simons Mary miss, Simonds J Mary mrs, Snyder K L mrs, Speakman Margt, Stuart N Louisa mrs, Stanley Nellie miss, Stewart Eliza miss, Stigier Emily miss, Steward Jessie L miss, Stanard Chas mrs, Starks N J mrs, Stanley Nellie miss, Stewart Bridget mrs, Starr Nettie miss, Stansell J B mrs, Stevens Josephine miss, Stevenson E A mrs, Strong Harriett miss, Stowell L mrs, Stone R mrs, Stroble Sarah mrs, Stone Mary J mrs, Swain Catherine miss, Sumners E M mrs, Sumners W Sarah mrs

T

Taylor Mary A, Taft Ferdinand mrs, Taft Amanda mrs, Thomas Mary mrs, Terry Catharine miss, Thomson Jenny miss, Thompson Fannie, Thayer M L mrs, Tuttle Mary L miss, Turner Susan M miss, Turner Lizzie miss, Tod Caroline mrs, Tower Minnie miss, Towne E H mrs

U

Updegraff Sarah miss, Underwood Hellen E mrs

V

Vanpatten E L mrs, Vaughn Catharine mrs, Nanbrocklin Roxey mrs, Varney Hellen M mrs, Vinton Rebecca Y mrs

W

Wagner Melinda M mrs, Walker Louisa mrs, Walker Nancy mrs, Watkins Jane miss, Warner C C mrs, Ward Margaret W mrs, Walsh Margaret, Wells E miss, Weller Elizabeth D mrs, Whiting Hudson mrs, Whiting Harriett mrs, Whitney Almira mrs, Whittle Nicholas mrs, Whipple Sarah E miss, Whiting Lucinda mrs, Whiting Mary J mrs, Wicker Maria miss, Wilder S H miss, Willis E mrs, Williams Mary E miss, Wicker N M mrs, Winters Mary A, Wilson Louisa miss, Wilson Ruth miss, Williams Anna H, Williams Mary A mrs, Williams Ella A miss, Woodman Ella A miss, Woods Eliza mrs, Wood L Sprague mrs

Y

Young C C mrs, Yates Phebe E mrs

Z

Zimmerman Kate miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Addler Alex, Anderson A C, Allen B, Adams C F, Atkins Clinton, Angell Chas H, Anderson Chas A, Atkins Chas, Avery Geo, Alwood Geo, Amslung Hen A, Ashe Thos, Adams G W & Co, Armstrong J J, Arnn J M, Andrews J H cap, Armitage J F, Archie John, Ashton John, Annis Wm, Adams W H, Arms Lyman, Andrews L M

Babcock Wm, Badger Joseph, Baker W T, Baker Manley, Blackburn Marshall, Barnes Leroy, Bigger Leander, Baldwin & Hatch, Bertlett & Elliott, Barnes Chas, Bell Paulard, Blackburn C capt, Barrett C, Blake H N W, Bennett Edwin B, Becker Richd P, Beardsley Geo, Bellinger Henry F, Bayless Henry M, Burgess Azell, Brooks A L rev, Banes Anthony, Burr & Brown, Bradley & Metcalf, Beers Oscar W, Burford A J, Bunce Geo N, Brown Thos, Brown W A & Co, Brown David, Boyce D L, Brinkerhoff D

C

Chandler A, Caslin Adisson, Chamberlain Benj, Carroll E L, Chamberlin & Doolittle, Chandler C R & co, Christopher Nba, Cleave B W, Carroll Patrick, Carroll Chas, Casebeer C D, Carpenter Philip, Cline Peter H S, Carroll Patrick, Carberry P, Cleveland D C, Carpenter D C, Cameron Danl, Clark R B, Cahill Edmund, Clark E H, Chandler R P, Cheesmon E T, Cherrie R M, Clarke Robert, Cady R P, Clark R B, Cather S L, Clifton F F, Chapman Tha N, Clark Geo, Clagstone Hay, Carver Henry C, Carrien Hugh, Chamberlain H D, Chapman J R, Cary James, Campbell James, Clarke J W, Cutter Jas B, Clark John dr, Clark John P, Clark John T, Clark John, Chapman Jno B, Clapp John H, Campbell John, Clark W, Carlos Wm, Castor Wm H, Chappell Wm H, Culbert David, Connolly Dennis, Crowe Edwd, Crane Samuel, Cobb Sam B, Curtis S S, Coffey Thomas, Cole T, Cooney G W, Crocker Geo H, Clarke Geo, Cobern Geo, Cobb Henry B, Cutmore H, Crosby H G, Cowdry H G W, Cole H L, Concoran J T, Cowls J A, Conny James, Crawford Jas M, Gooch James, Cuthbert J & co, Cook J C, Costes John L, Cramer John W, Cockeran John, Crocker Josiah D, Correste Joseph, Cooper Wm Z, Corrigan Wm, Costello mr, Cooper Mason W, Curcon Michl, Cunningham P, Michael, Connors Michl, Collins Michael, Coughlin mr, Collins mr

D

Davis Michel, Depny Melvin, Downs W D, Dickinson W T, Denny W A, Draper Wm, Drurey Wm, Duffield Wm H, Donnelly Jos, Day John, Dolan John, Dotemen John, Doran John, Davenport J G, Duguid Jas, Dougherty Jas, Davis Jas H, Donner Jas, Daws Henry L, Downs H A, Dickerson V & co, DuBarry H B, Darrow Geo, Dyre Thos, Defenderfers T, Darling Geo, Daly Francis, Dickinson S R, Duga Francis, Desimo Frank, Dean Edwd J, Deakin Edwin, Davidson Robt, Dana E O, Dix Richard, Drake R R, Downs Patrick F, Delaney Patrick, Dent Redmas, Deming Chas, Doran Patrick, Day C G & co, DeClerq A M, Dickinson A F, Donoghue Owen, Dodge N S dr, Dodge Jos dr

E

Eaton George, Ellis Johnl, Easterly John, Endows J W jr, Edwards J A & F M, Eastman Henry, Engle Kries, Estes George, Edmonds Geo, Ellis G W, Everest E P, Eldred D M, Edwards & Carr drs, Egan Dennis, East Chant, Enright Patrick, Rede Alfred, Easterbrooks A jr, Ewing & Wood

F

Foster mr, Fahey Michael, Ford Martin & Frank, Fry Martin, Fitch William, Frank Whitney, Fogelin Walter, Fordyce John W, Fonas John, Forg John C, Fraser John, Flanigan James, Fitzmorris Jas, Filday Jas, Freeman Jas, Fischer J M & co, Filson J M, Felch Herbert S, Fisher Henry, Fanntle Henry, Fox Henry C, Furney G W, Fitch Giles, Frost George, Finley Thomas, Fryd B R, Fuller S H, Filks Samuel L, Fogg Samuel L, Farrell Edward, Flood E, Finn Erastus A, Fishburne E H, Fabian R L, Fleming David, Fuller Daniel B, Foss Dana S, Ferris Patrick, Finch A B, Freeman C L capt

G

Gunand mr, Gates Loring, Gilmore W W capt, Graves Wm, Graham Wm, Graham Wm M, Gilmore Warren, Gray John, Gittens John J, Gibbons John, Genser John, Gillson Jas F, Grubb James A, Grant James, Gray James, Gilmore J P, Garvey Thomas, Gillmore Thos, Green G M, Gladwyn Geo R, Gilbert G W, Gumers Geo F, Goodwilley Thos, Gryden Gustaf B, Garvin Samuel, Goldworth Emannel, Gurney Robt H, Goodeson Edwd, Griffin Edward, Gorrabant E G, Gleeson Daniel, Galloway David, Glover Daniel, Green Daniel, Griswold Chas, Gilmore Chas N, Goodrich C H & co, Gilbert C C, Graffam O H, Goodwin Aaron, Gordon Adam, Gardner O L, Graves Andrew M, Grochtmann Merkins, Gibson & Woodbury

H

Hastings Ang, Hemingway Ala, Heart Abram, Henson B T, Hanley W, Hart Avon, Hart N, Hawley C W, Hennessy Cornls, Head Patrick, Hall Duncan J, Hawkes D B dr, Hall D H, Hamilton David, Hall E R, Hall Rufus C, Hawes Robert, Hahner E, Herrick E W, Hederberg J W, Hardy Silas A, Hawthorn F H, Harris Thomas, Hess H, Hall Frank, Haymer Isaac B, Henry J A, Hallowel J W cap, Hacket Jas H, Hamilton Jas, Harth Jacob, Harm James, Hammond Jas, Haggerty James, Harper J F, Hance J N, Harris Joseph, Hanraty John, Hart John, Hanley John, Hall John, Harte John, Harriton Wm, Hardinbrook W A, Hall Wm, Hayte Wm, Hall Wm, Henry W B, Henderson W S, Hardee M N, Hale L D, Hennessey M, Henry Milton J, Hyde Benj F, Howard A G, Highley Wm, Higgins Andrew, Hutcheson A C, Higgins O L, Humphrey N S, Howe A T, Hudson Albert, Hutcheson C, Hyatt Chas G, Hubbard C B, Hitchcock Chas, Hobart D, Hunt D H, Higgins Edwin, Haskins E A, Hoffman T R, Hubbard G D, Hill Hobart, Higgins Henry, Hughes Ivon, Hunt Theo R, Higgins H H, Hoagland Ed, Hunt H D, Hobbs J B, Hicks J dr, Hinds J N, Hollister J H, Holt James G, Hubbell J dr, Horner John, Higgins John, Hudson Joseph, Hildreth Jno F, Howes John E, Horton John, Higgins Wm, Hilton John C, Holeman Mich, Hall Wm H, Holden W G, Howden Wm, Hubbard L P, Hockley mr, Howland L A, Hughes Wm, Hoting John

I

Isaac Samuel

J

Jones A J, Jewett & Buits, Johnson R, Jenks C C, Jayne Douglas, Jordan Edward, Johnson Edwin, James Enoch G, Jones Robert E, Johnson R, Jackson Simon, Jarlis F W, Jackson Alphen, Johnson G, Jenks Howard, Jackman Hiram, Jenkins H dr, Jones H B, Jordan J T, Johnson John, Jaynes Joseph H, Jackson Joel, Jimifield John, Jones John, Jones Joseph H, Jackson William, Johnson mr

K

King A G, Kavanaugh Anthony, Kingsly Patrick, Kahl & brother, Ketchum son & co, Kelly Patrick, Kremer Charles, Kummell Chas, Kough Edw, Kroutt Elam L, Kimball Rush, King Silas W, Kolakie Frank, Kelly Frank, Kimball Francis D, Kingsley Geo A, Kenrance J J, Kenny Thos, Kinney Horace, Kane James B, Kent Timothy, Kinsh J A, Kearsley James, Kemp J H, Kilium James, Kline Jacob, King James M, Kennedy John M, Kennedy John, Kline John, Kump John H, Kean John, Keane Joseph, Kesh Leonard, Keading John, Kump John, Kelly Wm, Kelly Wm, Kenaelle Martin

L

Lewis Abram, Locke A G, Langin Bartley, Linderman Alonzo, Lombard Benj, Lancaster & Barclay, Lockwood A, Leonard & bro, Law A B, Larraby & Smith, Levy Newman, Loucks P O, Lowell Chas E, Ley Chas, Loring C M, Longworth C, Luff Caleb L, Lewis C D, Lippman Philip, Langsworth C, Loftus Patt, Lawrence dr, Ince E W, Law R A, Lockman E R, Lyman R H, Lyon Robt G, Loyee Edwd, Leavitte E A, Lesle Edwd, Lovejoy Edwin, Lucres Samuel, Langton S E, Laxton Samuel, Lang Saml W, Lawrence Saml, Lavis Francis L, Loomis G A, Langell Thos, Lawler Thos, Lawrence Henry, Lout J, Love J S, Lewes James, Lightall J N, Lonergan James, Little John T, Langam John, Lomax John, Lodge John B, Ladine John, Linnell John, Lymont Wm, Lister Wm, Long Wm, Lasscell W B, Laro Wesley, Lennox Wm, Lyons W S, Loomis Wm E, Loughran Mich'l, Lawless Michael, Long M, Levy M, Lamson L, Lyon L & co

Mc

McDonald, Jauncey & King, McKay Angus, McKoy Angus, McDonald A, McClarg A, McGlagan Alex, McBean Ande, McNally Andrew, McNevin P, McMorrow Chas, McCorqudale Deanan, McLoughlinDaniel, McCabe Datus, McRae Donald, McMahon Rich'd, McKenna Ld, McLaughlin Robt W, McAvoy S W, McCormac Thos, McCall Thos B, McEwing Thos, McMahon Thos, McNell Henry, McFee Hector, McKeown Jas, McCarthy Jas, McCormic Jas, McCormac Jas R, McMillan Jas, McCarty John, McGuire John, McNaughten Jno C, McKinnion John J, McArdel John, McFadgeon John, McKillop Wm M, McGrath Wm, McKenny L M, McCay Murdock, McKinney Milton, McCormack Lyle, McDonough Michael

M

Macreading C S, Macguire Terrance, Macaulay A H, Marshall O N, Mandell A G, Mandeville Anson, Malepol A, Mann Bemming C, Mather P, Manney Patrick, Mannerd Chas, Martin Ezra H, Messick Eugene, Maloney Rich'd, Meryick Eugene, Mansfield S, Mason S W, Mendeleon T H, Marshall P A, Madden Henry, Maynard H O, Mettler J C, Metzger J J S, Marshall Israel, Messenger J A, Mehegan John, Marshall H C, Madden John, Mallery W H, Manning Wm, Mandell Lucian, Martin Lyman M, Matthews Mr, Mattison Benj, Morgan Alex G dr, Minor A S, Minnis A, Moore Alex P, Mullane Cornelius, Morey C P capt, Millard D J & co, Mitchell B B, Morgan Edw'd R, Miller Edward, Morrell E T, Moore Samuel, Moore Saml capt, Maloney Solomon, Marton Gilbert, Midlam Geo, Morgan Geo C, Moore Tom, Mauleson Geo, Martland H M, Montgomery Hen, Morgan H M & D D Michaels, Moulton Horatio, Monroe J B, Moss J E, Miller Jas C, Monroe James, Morgan John, Murphy John capt, Murphy John, Miltenberger John Oliver, Mooney John, Modgett W S, Murphy Wm V, Mills Wm B, Miller W D, Mount W J, Moore W S, Murray Martin, Morris Lewis D, Morse mr

N

Naughton Math, North L J, Neverry L & co, Noble W M G, Newhouse W H, Noble John J, Nelson John L, Nash John, Noble John T, Northrup Jos, Noble James, Newlands J S, Newell H L, Norton Henry, Neal Thos, Newkirk John, Naram F P dr, Nicholson Saml, Nicholas E L, Nicholas D A, Newman Chas F, Norton Charles, Nichol Christr E, Nash, Chapin & Pomeroy, Norton Nath, Nettleman O

O

Ott M C, Odell Jas W, Osborne T, Olmstead S H rev, O Brien & co, Osborne, Bratt & co, O'Brien John, O'Brien Thos, O'Connor Bryan, O'Connor Edw, O'Connor Wm, O'Connell Patk, O'Keff Conn, O'Keff John, O'Neale Michael

P

Paul & Wagner, Powell & Mansfield, Powder, Austin & co, Peckham B P, Pittman & co, Potter A, Pinckney C C, Pratt Cyrus, Parker Chas F, Pomeroy Chase, Pratt Charles, Pratt D A, Phelps D & co, Pratt E B, Putnam Douglas, Park David E, Potter Daniel F, Phillips E E, Peck E S, Phelps R, Patton Edw F, Patrick E, Phelps Ransom, Parker Saml B, Pearson Sidney, Pierson Geo F, Potter Geo W, Pearson Thos B, Pomeroy C W, Pierce Thomas, Partridge Jno W, Powell Thomas, Prince Henry, Porter Henry H, Parker J H, Pollard J P, Powell James, Parsons Jas F, Pierpont James, Pratt J W, Parker James, Patterson J M, Porter John, Peddie John, Potter Jno H, Potter John S, Parsons John C, Patton John W, Pike John, Pick Joseph, Phelon Wm P, Parsons Wm J, Peebles W H, Pugh Wm, Phillips Wm, Parker Wm, Perkins L M, Penny Lewis M, Patton Mark, Page mr, Pierce Thomas

Quackenbush Theodore, Quick James, Quinn P H, Quigley Michael

R

Rush Brown, Ross Martin, Reading J N, Rice Jno, Ransted James

S

Smith Henry, Stone Henry, Stevenson Henry, Stevens Hiram, Skinner Hollis, Summers Geo, Stewart G S, Stanley Thomas, Smith J A, Smith Sidney G, Snaider Fred, Stevens Robt L, Singer E A, Sloat Edward M, Strong Edwin J, Smedley D D, Slocum David P, Smith Daniel P, Sullivan Pat D, Spencer Chas, Sullivan Owen, Smith Alfred, Squire Austin, Simpson Alex, Sturtevant Nat G, Stone B F, St Clair Alex, Smith Wallace, Sweeting Wm B, St John Wm D, Springnett Wm, Speakman John, Smith John, Stonehill Joe, Smith John Benj, Sturges Wm, Sherman mr, Shields M, Scribner Wm M, Shaw Johnson & co

T

Taylor W S, Talcott & Sherwood, Thorp & Gorton, Trendwell & Terry, Tracy B B, Turpin A B, Terrell B E, Tappen C S, Tolmidge Chas, Tynan Patrick, Tarpy Martin, Tuttle L G, Tully Michael, Taylor Wm, Thorn Wm H, Thorpe Walter, Tobey Wm, Thomas John, Taber Job, Tibbetts Jos, Templeton Jno G, Thompson H M, Tower Henry C, Turner T A, Trowbridge T P, Thompson T C, Thomas Thos, Taylor Geo, Taylor G B, Teven Thos, Tucker Thos, Taylor Frank, Thebo Franklin, Turner Emanuel, Trimble Robert, Tyler Eugene, Trimble Edwd J, Tewksbury Daniel bart.

U

Upstone Philip

V

Vincent Wilbr J, VanBergent A, Vandercook D, Vandalfson Ed, Vixon T

W

Wells mans D, Whitacker G A, Wescott C P, Whitfield mr, Walton Lewis M, Whipple mr, Welling Wm P, Whitney W J, Warner Wm M, Warren John, Wallie John, Wrean capt J A, Ware John, Walsh John, Wood James, Wambold James, Wallace James, Whitelig Herbt, Whiteside Thos, Walker T Irvag, Wilton Theo jr, Wheeler T H, Weaver dr F, Waters F, Whetsell S B, White Silas, Webster S L, Waite S H, Wagner Sylvestr, Whitcomb S, Waggoner E H, Ward E S, Whipple R S, Ward Ephrm, Whitney R W, Ward Danl M, Walter Danl, Wier dr, Webster Danl, Weaver Clarke, Walsh F B, Whittaker C A, Welch A H, Walton N C, Watson P, White B C, Watson Andrw, Williamson A J, Wilmot Bradley, Winditt A W, Wilcox A B, Wiggins B F, Wilber Chas, Williams Chas, Wilder E F, Wood Frank, Wood T C, Williford Thos J, Wood T J & co, Willets F B, Wilson Geo W, Wilson Geo, Williams H M, Willis Henry, Willis J P, Wicker J C, Wilcox J, Willett J & co, Willard J N, Witter J C, Williams J K, Worth John, Woodworth J, Wilbur Joseph, Woothouse Jno, Woodruff Jonah, Woodruff W, Woodruff Wm P, Wenter W F, Wood M P, Woodson Geo T

Y

Young Frank, Yeager G J capt, Young James E

Z

Zimmerman Frank

Initials.

20 South Water street....W B M....173 Clark street....C E B....Boudoir Sewing Machine Factory....People's Line Freight Office....Agent of Eagle Foundry....Excelsior Lodge No 22 I O O F....Capt. Schooner Rand....Agent of Knitting Machines....Proprietor of 34 Klnzie street....J P & co....."Shephard".....Excelsior Lodge No 22

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sundays), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sunday from 9 till 10½ A. M. From November till May 1, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 9:30 till 10:30 A. M.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Wholesale Houses.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. H. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the very lowest market rates,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. NELSON.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44—Lake Street—42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30.........LAKE STREET.........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.

M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of

PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.

Office and Factory 122 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few

OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS.

Manufacturers of Sewing Machines.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25, 1861.

The Sale of Cloaks

A Prominent Feature of our Business.

WE NOW EXHIBIT

ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF

VELVET,

CLOTH,

PLUSH,

WATER PROOF CLOAKING,

And all Fashionable Materials.

We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the best shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 Lake Street.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

actions rather than Words.

DRESS GOODS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.

62.......LAKE STREET.......62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES—

5,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
1,800 bdls. SHEET IRON,
300 " RUSSIA IRON,
300 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

BOWEN BRO'S,

72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,

ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

MAKING THEIR STOCK

UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.

Buyers are invited to Examine.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

Ship Chandlers,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Twines and Cordage.

242 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-st., Chicago,

BOWERS & CO.,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

---

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House.

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers.

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

122 LAKE STREET.

GO TO

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,

FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery,

GOLD PENS,

PRINTING,

BOOK BINDING

And every article required in the

OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing or Binding,

And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.

F. MUNSON,

MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED

VIA

CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA

AND GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY LINE.

TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

130 Canal Boats,

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers. | R. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA, | FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE, | WENONA,
MOHAWK | MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH | EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE, | GALENA,
MAY FLOWER, | CHICAGO,

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

CONSIGNEES:

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Randolph Street, Chicago.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

293 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by M. DIVERSEY, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 2 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOU TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS.

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons,

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

BAGS AND SACKS

New and Second-hand Bags.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

Bags of Every Description.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.

MILLERD BROTHERS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 41 Water street, New York.

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 170 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS in the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aikin's Building.

ALBERT MORSE. W. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally.

RICE, FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2464.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FISH.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at No. 25 South Water Street, Chicago, a General Commission House.

A. PEUGNET

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 1 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

100 Randolph Street,

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

THE CITY.

LETTER LIST.—The usual weekly letter list will be found upon the third page of this day's paper.

☞ Parker thinks he has annihilated the TRIBUNE in his communication signed "W," in an evening paper. What is his grief?

SPECIAL TRAIN TO ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The special train for Rosehill Cemetery leaves the Milwaukee depot this afternoon at two o'clock and returns at five.

☞ G. Mirasole's Juvenile Class meets this afternoon at two o'clock, at his Dancing Academy. Parents and friends are invited to attend.

RECOVERED.—We are pleased to learn that Rev. Dr. Clarkson's health is entirely restored and that he will enter upon his duties at St. James Church to-morrow.

NEW FREIGHT CARS.—About five hundred freight cars are now in course of construction at the Illinois Central shops. These are principally intended for grain transportation.

THE TWELFTH MASS.—Mozart's celebrated Twelfth Mass will be performed by the choir of the church of the Holy Name to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN.—Fifty Special Policemen are wanted for the 5th of November. Apply at the Central Police Station, Saturday afternoon, to C. P. Bradley, General Superintendent of Police.

☞ Jewett & Co. resume at 10 A. M. the sheriff's sale at 14 State street, of the entire stock of rope, nails, paper, &c. Also at half-past nine A. M., at their salesroom, 56 Dearborn street, general groceries, liquors, &c.

VERDICT IN THE LIBEL SUIT.—In the libel suit brought by Sherlock, the antiquarian bookseller, against Wentworth, the schoolmaster, the jury yesterday found a verdict for the defendant.

APPOINTMENT.—Spencer T. Burnham, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster General with rank of Captain. The appointment is an excellent one in every particular.

ESTRAY.—A little girl about three years of age was found wandering in the streets on the West Side by the police yesterday afternoon, and taken to the West Market police station. She said her name was Boss, but was ignorant where she lived.

CAVALRY COMPANY.—J. M. Raworth and David A. Gage have been authorized to raise a company of cavalry. Any person wishing to join this service would do well to call on them at their recruiting office at Berry's cigar store, corner of Randolph and Clark streets.

THE CATTLE CASE.—In the well known cattle case, Street vs. Beeres, the motion for a new trial was denied by the Court, upon the grounds that there was no constitutional right allowing the same, the action not being of the nature of a trial, but of a simple hearing.

FAIR FOR THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—The committee appointed on the South Side to solicit refreshments for this Fair are requested to meet at the residence of Van H. Higgins, corner of Wabash Avenue and Jackson street, on Saturday, Nov. 2d, at 2½ o'clock p. m. Per order.

THE SIXTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.—The Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Major Coolidge commanding, will break up their camp at Desplaines Station today and leave for Columbus, Ohio, where they will enter the Camp of Instruction. The Regiment numbers only 350 men.

FOR CAIRO.—A box is to be sent to Dr. Aigner, at Cairo, for hospital purposes, and for the benefit of soldiers, on Monday next, Nov. 4th. Any persons having socks, or other articles they will desire to forward, will please send them to the Sewing Hall, at McVicker's, during the day on Saturday, where they will be under the protection of the watchman.

PAID OFF.—The City Police received two months' pay yesterday, being in fall to October 1st. This leaves the city in debt to them for only one month's pay. We would suggest that prompt payment in future will secure increased vigilance and attention to duty. No class of men are more worthy of their pay than our police.

ART JOURNAL.—The London *Art Journal* may be procured at Virtue & Co.'s North western Agency, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. This month's number contains three beautiful "live" engravings of Wilkie's "Maid of Saragossa," Towner's "Shipwreck" and Morales' "Ecce Humo;" also a large number of admirable wood cuts and the usual quantity of useful and agreeable reading on the subject of art and its masters.

FOR JOLIET.—Deputy Sheriff Charles S. Perry left for Joliet yesterday with the seven convicts sentenced at the late term of the Recorder's Court. Removed from temptation and the wicked ways of the world, they can now do the State some service. We commend the invoice to Warden Casey with the hopes that he may do them some good and return them in better shape than he receives them.

STEALING FROM A VESSEL.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a valise containing clothing, books and papers, considered valuable, was stolen from the schooner Antelope, as she lay at the wharf on the north side of the river. Among the books was a copy of the "Coast Pilot of the Lakes," a work of great cost. A portion of the papers were found, subsequently, scattered in an alley between Kinzie and Michigan streets.

RE-OPENING OF THE BIDDLE HOUSE.—The Biddle House, Detroit, will be re-opened to-day under the auspices of the former hosts of the Richmond House in this city—Messrs. J. & A. B. Taber. Detroiters are fortunate in securing the services of such estimable gentlemen and popular landlords. Their numerous friends in this city are loud in their congratulations and sanguine in their predictions that the "Biddle" will achieve a large success under the administration of the new hosts.

CHURCH OPENING.—Christ Church, Waukegan, was opened for religious worship a few days since. Sermons of a highly instructive and interesting character were delivered by the clergyman who favored the parish with their presence. The following clergymen of the city of Chicago were present and assisted: The Rev. Dr. Pratt, rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Clinton Locke, rector of Grace Church; Rev. H. N. Bishop, rector of St. John's Church; and the Rev. J. Wilkinson, of the Church of the Atonement.

A MUSICIAN ASSAULTED.—A. DePassio, Esq., the well known vocalist, was most violently assaulted a few evenings since by some unknown person, while on his way homeward from the Illinois Central depot. The stranger sprang upon him suddenly and dealt him a severe blow upon the head with a slung shot, which felled him senseless to the ground. Mr. DePassio is ignorant of the motives of the man in making the assault, as he was entirely unacquainted with him, and no attempt was made at robbery.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The new school house being erected in the rear of the Scammon School, is rapidly approaching completion. It will accommodate two hundred and fifty pupils, and will be a decided relief to the present overcrowded rooms of the Scammon School. The new school building on Wabash Avenue is also well advanced, and a few weeks of favorable weather will enable the mechanics to finish all they propose doing the present season.

THE CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPH.—The Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Company, Hon. J D. Caton, President, are about pushing their line of telegraph westward of Cedar Rapids, across the State of Iowa, to connect the Omaha with the Pacific Telegraph, thus shortening the distance between Chicago and San Francisco nearly 1,000 miles. The contract for the poles, for the first seventy miles is about being let. R. D. L. Sweet, Esq., the Superintendent of the Northern division of the Caton line is at present in Iowa actively engaged in the furtherance of this desirable connection.

EXPLOSION.—On Friday night a lamp, while being filled with kerosene oil, exploded in the hands of one Ole Klinkenbergher, an elderly Norwegian, residing at No. 170 North Desplaines street, badly burning his hands, arms and face, and setting fire to the room. By the timely assistance of the police and some passers by the fire was extinguished without a general alarm, and Mr. Klinkenbergher saved from serious injury, though as it is his arms and face are badly burned. People cannot be too careful in handling such oils, as is attested by the accidents of the same nature which are almost an every day occurrence.

United States Circuit Court.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff, in the case of Shields vs. Wallace. This was an action brought against Wallace as indorser of a note.

The maker of the note, named Painter, lived at Bloomington, and, the note not being paid when it fell due, October 1st, 1859, suit was instituted against him in the November term of the Superior Court, judgment recovered, and execution issued to McLean county, which, after being held by the Sheriff 75 days, and no property found, was returned by the Sheriff unsatisfied for that cause, but before the 90 days were up. It was shown that Wallace was notified of this fact, and requested to pay the note, when he *offered* to take his note at twelve months, which was refused. At this interview, Wallace admitted substantially that Painter had failed, and was worth nothing, and therefore he asked for time. The defence contended that plaintiff had not used due diligence to change the indorser under the statute, because suit was not brought to the Circuit Court in October, instead of the previous Court in November, execution was not issued in Cook county, and because the execution did not remain the whole ninety days in the Sheriff's hands—citing various authorities in support of these points, and the deposition of Painter, himself, and of one Curtiss, his clerk, to show that he owned large tracts of valuable lands in and near Bloomington, at the time the execution was returned *nulla bona;* and that he had all that time large quantities of lumber and cord wood, worth several thousand dollars, in Chicago, in Wallace's hands, for sale on commission, contending that if he had taken out execution to this guaranty, he could have enforced payment and satisfaction of his judgment.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $791.90 and a motion for new trial was made.

J. G. Lumbard's Benefit Concert.

We had prepared a notice of this gentleman's benefit concert, which should have appeared in our issue of yesterday, but was unavoidably deferred. The excellence of the concert, however, deserves a brief mention even at this late hour. Mr. Lumbard had very wisely prepared a programme to suit all tastes; a mixture of cavatina, song and ballad—operatic, sentimental and patriotic—Italian, German, Scotch and English. The audience was fashionable, musical and appreciative; a good natured audience, who most unequivocally expressed their satisfaction with everything offered them.

Mrs. Bostwick unfortunately was indisposed, a source of regret to her many admirers. Mrs. Mattison charmed every one with her splendid voice. Both in point of volume, compass and richness she suffers nothing in comparison with the very best contraltos upon the stage. Her delicious voice has come to be an indispensable adjunct to the concert room and upon each new occasion she shows improvement, the result of excellent practice.

Mr. Geo. F. Root, long conductor and teacher, appeared in the new role of singer, and gave to the audience Schubert's noble bass song, "The Wanderer" in a most careful and easy style, displaying in a most excellent manner that execution which he knows so well to impart to others. Mr. Root was well received and we congratulate him upon his first appearance.

Franz Staab was warmly applauded for his fine piano execution and Frank Lumbard warbled his Tyrolean to the infinite delight of those who had never heard it before, and roused the audience to quite a furor with his rendering of the "Red, White and Blue."

Mr. E. A. Payne conducted the concert, and the successful manner in which it passed off, was a sufficient guaranty of his abilities in that line.

The beneficiary was in excellent voice, was handsomely received, was happy as he ought to have been, and was on the best of terms with the audience. He has our congratulations for the success which has rewarded him for many favors he has conferred upon the public. He was entirely deserving of it.

WILEY VAN DUZER.—This notorious person, the counterfeiter, whose arrest we noticed a day or two since, was yesterday morning brought before the Police Court, but his counsel not being ready, the examination was postponed until the afternoon, Van Duzer meanwhile being committed to a cell in the basement of the Armory. These cells have been but lately built. They are new, clean, well ventilated, and altogether much better than the old accommodations for prisoners there, and as good probably as those of any "lock-up" in any city in the country; and Wiley should have have been much pleased with such comfortable quarters. Strange to say, however, he was not, and he had no sooner been placed inside than he commenced operations with a view to placing himself again on the outside. By a series of vigorous kicks he succeeded in breaking a piece of pine board from the bench in the cell, about four feet long and one foot wide, and using it as a lever endeavored to pry out the bars of the ventilator over the door. His strength, however, was not equal to the task, and after working unsuccessfully for half an hour, during which time he was quietly watched by the officers, he gave it up in despair. So desperate were his endeavors, however, that when the officers entered his cell some few minutes after, the perspiration was rolling down his face. In the afternoon, being again taken to the Police Court, his assurance in no wise failed him. He boldly declared his name was Briggs; that he resembled "this Van Duzen" very much, and had been often taken for him; was not much surprised that the officers should at first have mistaken him for the man, but much astonished that they should still persist in their delusion at the expense of an innocent party.

Wiley is a notorious character. He has several times been before the Courts, but on account of his youthful appearance, has always escaped the penitentiary on the "infancy dodge," as the officers term it—pleading that he was under sixteen years of age. The officers now have proof that his real age is about twenty-two, and, Briggs or Van Duzen, he is likely to meet his deserts.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a pair of large gray horses attached to one of Lill's ale wagons, standing in Kinzie street, becoming frightened, started and ran at a furious rate towards Clark street. As they neared the corner, a man named John Sunderlage attempted to stop them by seizing one of the reins, thereby drawing the horses against the corner and leaving himself jammed between the front wheels and the sidewalk. A bystander took the horses by the head and backed them, releasing Sunderlage, who fell between the horses and the wheel. One of the frightened animals, continuing to step back, placed his hoof squarely upon the forehead of Sunderlage; strange as it may appear, however, doing no further damage then to leave the prints of the three corks of his shoe deeply indented in the forehead of the man and tearing the flesh in the centre of the forehead an inch or two, in a zigzag direction. When taken out he seemed stunned for a moment, but soon recovering himself, declared he was not hurt much, and entering a saloon quietly proceeded to wash the blood from his face. It was a rash attempt, and the man is evidently hurt much more than he was willing to acknowledge.

DEATH IN THE BRIDEWELL.—An abandoned woman named Joanna Whalen, somewhat notorious in police annals, was arrested last Monday on a charge of drunkenness and vagrancy and committed to the Bridewell, where she died on Thursday night from delirium tremens. She was found on Van Buren street Monday night, in a low hovel with two or three other women of the same character, sick, dirty, ragged, and in a state of destitution and almost of starvation, the only furniture in the room being a dilapidated stove, a bundle of dirty straw and a half-emptied bottle of whisky. The entrance of the officers was hailed by the party as a happy deliverance, and they were all truly glad to exchange their quarters for the more comfortable ones at the Bridewell. Joanna at the time was evidently very near death. She was kindly cared for that night by Captain Nelson, a good bed being provided for her at the Police Station, and in the morning was conveyed in a buggy to the Bridewell. Intemperance and exposure had, however so long done its work that her recovery was impossible, and in three days from the time of her committal, death ended her wretched life.

HORSE STEALING.—In the Police Court yesterday, Wm. Donnovan was arraigned charged with stealing two horses from a farmer residing near Elgin. Donnovan brought the horses to the city on Thursday night, and offered them for sale at the livery stable of Hess & Powell, on West Madison street, for $100, their value being about $300. Meanwhile, Capt. Turtle of the West Market Police Station, having been notified of the theft, succeeded in tracing the horses to that place, and on Donnovan's calling for them, arrested him. He was held in the sum of $800 to answer to the charge in a higher court.

West Market Hall Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of the Seventh District is advertised to be held this evening, at West Market Hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Town offices.

There exists considerable dissatisfaction among the people of the West Side because no candidate for the Constitutional Convention has been accorded to them, on either the Union or People's ticket. They are very generally in favor of running W. K. McAllister, Esq., one of their most esteemed, talented, and popular citizens for that position.

When it was discovered that Judge EUSTACE was ineligible, it was expected that some other West Sider would have been substituted, and great dissatisfaction was expressed when they learned that his place had been filled by SAMUEL ASHTON, a North Sider. There are now four candidates for the Convention selected from the North Side—two on each ticket.

The West Division contains over 50,000 inhabitants, and it is not surprising that this great constituency wish to be represented in the Convention to form an organic law for the State.

A general turnout to the West Market Hall meeting to-night is invited.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Box 2182, Chicago, Ill.
Jewett & Co., Chicago, Ill.
C. E. Fisk, " "
J. E. Chapman, " "
E. W. Burbane, " "
John M. Green & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mary J. Brown, " "
C. Williams, " "
A. D. Hyde, " "
Peter Ball, Cuba, Ill.
Alford O'Briant, Lewiston, Ill.
Miss Rebecca Stevenson, Canton, Ill.
Miss Belle Parsons, Lacon, Ill.
E. Finch, Lemont, Ill.
R. Townsend, Lemont, Ill.
F. Moss, Cordova, Ill.
Jacob Lang, Milwaukee, Wis.
Silas Dayton, Decorah, Iowa.
Miss Sarah Brown, Lyons, Iowa.
Easton & Son, Decorah, Iowa.
Elmore Rose, South Bend, Ind.
J. Schaefer, Canton, Ohio.
Wm. H. Underwood, Harwich, Mass.
The least homely editor, Chicago, Illinois.
Box 3545, " "
Miss Elida Brown, " "
A. B. Sawyer, " "
Geo Ducker, " "
Hoyt & Bouton, " "
Fredk W. Garfield, " "
Jas W. Rover, " "
A. H. Fields, Lane Depot, Ill.
Dunton & Miller, Dunton, Ill.
Mrs. Beauford, Batavia, Ill.
John Hall, Altona, Ill.
Mrs. E. Kidwell, Belvidere, Ill.
J. Siekman, Thornton Sta., Ill.
I. S. Mather, Springfield, Ill., 2.
Rev. G. F. Magoun, Lyons, Iowa.
Abner Conro, Oshkosh, Wis.
Miss Maggie McMahon, Ann Arbor, Mich.
J. J. Gardner, Ganges, Mich.
Jas. Brecht, Erie, Pa.
S. F. Black, Washington, D. C.
J. S. Rockwell & Co., New York.
Miss S. F. Dewees, Napa City, Cal.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment for postage.

C. Weed & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Thos. P. Douglas, " "
Mr. Mason, " "
H P Stanley, " "
Mr. Buck, Hadley, Ill.
M. C. Quirk, Morris, Ill.
David S. Crandall, West Urbana, Ill.
Wm. H. Brown, sr., Annawan, Ill.
Mrs. Anthony Arnett, Geneseo, Ill.
J. C. Hitchcock, Annawan, Ill.
Miss Alice H. Walker, Crow Wing, Minn.
Anson Eldred, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. S. A. Ferrin, Darlington, Wis.
John Clifford, Wheeler Station, Ind.
Mrs. George Say, Columbus, O.
Miss Susan P. Crumbly, Yonkers, N. Y.
Onion & Wheelock, New York.
Miss Annie E. Gladding, Providence, R. I.
E. Dewitt Robinson, Chicago, Ill.
John R. Dolon, Chicago, Ill.
Tim Nugent, " "
Chas. C. Schmidt, St. Louis, Mo.
S. Bartholomew, Winona, Minn.
Alex. W. Randall, Madison, Wis.
E. A. West, Monroe, Wis.
Mrs. Frances Howard, Columbus, Ohio.
A. G. Allen, Bristol, Pa.
S. W. Kimball, Williamsport, Pa.

One package unpaid, addressed as follows: F. Bent, Wilford, Ill.

THE CHICAGO & CENTRAL IOWA RAILROAD EXTENSION.—Regular passenger trains commenced running on the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, twenty-four miles west of Cedar Rapids, last Monday. The Railroad from Clinton westward is now the longest road in the State. Track-laying is still going on, and it is expected that sixteen miles more will be ready by the first of December, and the road open to Marshaltown, seventy miles west of Cedar Rapids, by the first of next April. The grading is nearly all completed on the west thirty miles. The first car load of wheat from Leroy Station, twenty-four miles west of Cedar Rapids, was received in this city last Wednesday morning, consigned to Messrs. Mather & Bodfish, 13 State street.

DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—The Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade was yesterday organized, its officers elected, and is now awaiting marching orders. It is officered as follows:

Colonel—David Stuart.
Lieut. Colonel—Oscar Malmborg.
Major—W. D. Sanger.
Quartermaster—H. W. Janes.
Adjutant—G. L. Thurston.
Company A—Capt. Presson; 101 men.
Company B—Capt. Mackey; 97 men.
Company C—Capt. Bird; 98 men.
Company D—Capt. Chandler; 101 men.
Company E—Capt. Tazewell; 98 men.
Company F—Capt. Haney; 105 men.
Company G—Capt. Clay; 96 men.
Company H—Capt. Burrows; 42 men now in camp, and 45 more sworn in, and to arrive this morning.
Company I—Capt. Crocker; 108 men.
Company K—Capt. Black; 98 men.

The men were yesterday mustered for their pay, which they will receive before leaving; being, we believe, the first regiment which has ever been paid off in this city.

FESTIVAL OF ALL SAINTS.—Yesterday was observed by the Roman Catholic Church of this city as All Saints Day, a festival in honor of all the saints and angels. A High Mass of thanksgiving was said in every church. On Sunday forenoon, All Souls Day, a solemn mass will be chanted at each church of this sect in commemoration of all the faithful who have departed this life.

This festival is one of the oldest, of a religious character, having been established in the East about the 4th century, and in the West during the 7th century, upon the occasion of dedicating the Pantheon, built in honor of heathen divinities, B. C. 25, to the worship of the true God.

RACING ON CLARK STREET.—The continued and persistent practice of racing on South Clark street is fast assuming the shape of a positive nuisance. Every afternoon, between the hours of four and six, draymen, hackmen and teamsters of all kinds insist upon making a race course of this street, and urging their horses to top speed to the detriment of more temperate drivers and the danger of pedestrians. It is not a matter of occasional but of constant daily occurrence. It is time that these reckless Jehu's were taught their duty by a stringent application of the city ordinance, and in the name of the public, we call the attention of the Police Commissioners to the fact and ask that it be stopped.

PERSONAL.—Gen. W. A. Richardson, Ill.; S. S. L. Hommedieu and lady, W. B. Dodds, Cincinnati; W. E. Rust, H. Wilson and lady, H. B. Murdock, New York City; Edward Freeman, Springfield, Mass; C. H. Hood and lady, Miss Glover, Ottawa; Mr. V. Robbins, Esq., Madison, Wis.; Col. J. W. Bell, Washington City; T. S. Casey and lady, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Dr. Casey, Joliet; Col. J. C. Burbank, Minnesota; N. Cleveland, Waukegan; J. Wood and family, Quincy; Samuel Booker, Esq., England; are stopping at the Tremont House.

LARCENY.—Charles Henry, being probably anxious to go into the dry goods business on his own account, and seeing a bolt of white flannel lying in front of the store of Goodman & Rheineman, corner of Clinton and West Randolph streets, thought it a good opening and pitched in, by seizing the bolt and bolting down Clinton street. Officer Miller, witnessing the transaction, also bolted, for Henry, and by his efforts bolt and bolt-er were soon bolt-ed in the Police Station. In default of bail in the sum of $500, he was again bolted to prevent further bolting on his part before the sitting of the Recorder's Court.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.—The "Yankee card writer" delivers packages in every part of the country free on receipt of price. Send letter and three stamps for sample and terms, to O. Sackett, Tremont House, Chicago.

CRICKET MATCH.—A very interesting game of single wicket was played yesterday between six members of the Prairie Cricket Club, with the following result:

Stewart's Side.		Bamford's Side.	
W. S. Stewart	18	J. Bamford	12
C. Laycock	4	H. O. Chambers	3
J. Wilson	3	J. J. Kearney	4
	25		18

The return match will be played next week.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

We are informed that our colored friends in this city have succeeded in organizing another African Methodist Episcopal Church. They have obtained a very suitable building on Griswold street, between Jackson and Van Buren, and have secured as their Pastor, the Rev. A. McIntosh, an able and talented Minister. Services on the Sabbath at the usual hours. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

—First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. Divine service every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. Concert of Prayer for Missions on the first Sabbath of every month, at 7½ P. M. Seats free to all. Documents setting forth the principles of the United Presbyterian Church may be had gratuitously from the Minister, Rev. W. C. Jackson, 218 Monroe street, or from G. McFarland, 156½ Clark street.

Milwaukee Light Infantry.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31, 1861.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

At a special meeting of the "Milwaukee Light Infantry," held at their Armory, on the evening of October 30th, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted and unanimously concurred in:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be presented to Col. C. R. Hall, Receiver, and J. T. Moody, Superintendent of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company for their liberality in furnishing us a free pass over their road to Chicago, and in furnishing us a car for our accommodation, and to Edward Brown, Conductor on the Road, for his courtesy shown to us while on our journey.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered to the citizens of Kenosha for their hospitality in furnishing us with refreshments on our passage through their city.

Resolved, That our thanks be offered to the proprietors of the Sherman House for a handsome collation given to us as their guests, and for their kind consideration for our wants during our stay with them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Daily Wisconsin* of this city, in the Kenosha *Times* and in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAVID B. OGDEN, Ch'n of Com.

Not a Candidate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

My name has been presented by some kind friends as a candidate for the office of Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, for which I give them hearty thanks; but while I am always willing to serve my fellow citizens, when they wish me to do so, I am utterly opposed to scrambling for office. The people, in my judgment, should designate their own candidates; and as they have not done so, in my case, or any other, I request you will announce the fact, that my name is withdrawn from the canvass. Yours,

JOHN WILSON.

The Coming Election.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There being so many Justices of the Peace in Chicago, my office gives but a scanty living, and many of my friends have asked why *I* do not become a candidate for some other, in the scramble which seems likely to take place. I wish to make my answer in such a way that it may possibly be of public benefit. It appears to me that the regular Union ticket of Bryan Hall ought to be generally supported and elected. True, I, with many others, would have preferred John M. Wilson for Judge of the Superior Court, although the nominee—Henry G. Miller—is a good lawyer and will make a good Judge. Mr. T. B. Carter would have been my choice for Clerk of said Court, while Daniel O'Hara is acknowledged to be honest, capable and worthy. But the Union Convention was understood to be held for the very purpose of detaching us from our personal preferences, and uniting all upon a Union ticket, ignoring all old divisions, and bringing all our citizens harmoniously together in one party, for one ticket; the party and ticket of the war, the flag, the Union, and the common country. Men, then, were not the particular object of that convention; harmony, a proper distribution of the offices, and Union were. Capable and honest men—men of all parties and antecedents may join hands at the polls, in their support. The flag of Union and universal freedom covers them—their election will be the death of party spirit in Chicago, for the period of this war at least. Let us cease, then, to discuss the relative merits of men at this election, and take our satisfaction at the polls, by working shoulder to shoulder with men and for men who have been, too often, opposed to each other by mere party names.

Yours, very respectfully,
W. H. STICKNEY.

Bolting Nominations.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

All the friends of Messrs. Hilliard and Carter have to say in answer to "Anti-Secession," who flourished in your paper yesterday, is, that they are not ignorant of the Bryan Hall Convention; that they are in favor of union with anything but the corruption so clearly practiced upon the people at that Convention; and as "fair play is a jewel," they appeal to the people who will place their condemnation on such men and means at the ballot box, on Tuesday next. It is clearly a religious duty to appeal from corrupt decisions to the higher courts. We still have hopes that "Anti-Secession" will get his eyes open before he is sold out, body and boots. It is high time the people ruled, not corrupt conventions. Down on the "Court House Clique," that's the game, and the people yet hold the stakes.

ANTI CORRUPTION.

Card from W. G. Hathaway.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your report of a Mass Meeting held at Metropolitan Hall, I find my name announced as a candidate for School Commissioner. Allow me to state that I am a candidate for no office. I was not aware that there was a meeting at the Hall on Thursday evening until I saw the statement in your paper this morning. I shall vote the People's Union Ticket.

W. G. HATHAWAY.

Mechanic Fusiliers.

CHICAGO, November 1st, 1861.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

I notice an article in the TRIBUNE of Wednesday morning concerning the "Mechanic's Fusiliers," by which the public is led to suppose that everything in relation to the Regiment is progressing to the satisfaction of all parties.

I was assigned a position in the Regiment but through the undue influence and power of other parties, I find myself superseded by a pretended election of another person; and this after I have labored for nearly three months in assisting to get up and organize the Regiment. My time and means which has thus far been given for the benefit of the Regiment, I had hoped would have been repaid in a different manner, and unless justice is done me by acting Colonel Wilson, I shall seek it from higher authority. I do not wish to throw any obstacle in the way of the advancement of the Regiment, but I shall in due time lay the whole facts open for investigation. JOHN WOOD, late acting Lieut. Col., 1st Reg. Mch's Fusiliers.

REGULAR UNION TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
HENRY G. MILLER.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
DANIEL O'HARA.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
ANDREW AKIN.

FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT,
CHARLES B. FARWELL.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HUGH MAHER.

FOR SURVEYOR,
ALEXANDER WOLCOTT.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN F. EBERHART.

FOR COUNTY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
CHARLES H. BARMM,
JOHN CAMMACK.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
56th District—MELVILLE W. FULLER,
JOHN WENTWORTH.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
57th District—W. C. GOUDY,
ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
JOHN M. WILSON.

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
THOMAS B. CARTER.

COUNTY JUDGE,
JAMES B. BRADWELL.

COUNTY CLERK,
LAURIN P. HILLIARD.

COUNTY TREASURER,
MICHAEL KEELEY.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN C. DORE.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JAMES McCLINTOCK.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES,
HERMAN ESCHENBERGER,
THOMAS B. BROWN.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
56th District—VAN H. HIGGINS,
B. G. CAULFIELD.
57th District—JOHN HENRY MUHLKE,
SAMUEL ASHTON.

Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-4m

MARRIED.

At Detroit, Michigan, on Tuesday, October 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, JOSIAH S. COLGATE, of New York, and SIGOURNEY L. TABOR, daughter of Job Tabor, Esq., of Detroit, formerly of this city.

In the Town of Jefferson on Saturday, Oct. 26th, by D. Booth, Esq., Mr. JOHN GRAHAM and Miss JULIA WOODVILLE, both of Leyden.

At Monee, Ill., on Tuesday, the 29th ult., JERRY G. SCOTT and Miss ANNA METERS.

DIED:

In Peru, Ill., Oct. 30th, LIZZIE, daughter of E. Frank and Jennie E. Pomeroy, of this city, aged nine months and five days.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any Sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. RICHARDS,

BOX 1046, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lais & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 15 Franklin street. [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour, filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible]

MONETARY

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1861.

Exchange is a shade closer. The buying price is still par@⅛, but it is not so plenty. The prospect of a better supply is good on the northwest wind is bringing in a large fleet of vessels. A reduction of sixty per cent. is already realized on freights, on the figures prevailing a few days ago. The misfortune is that navigation must soon close, and our Western producers cannot derive much benefit from the decline. Shipments under all the circumstances will undoubtedly be heavy within the next few days, and hence a better supply of exchange may be expected.

The bank rate for New York drafts is still ¼ per cent. premium; but some of them only supplied customers at that figure, while outsiders were charged ⅜@½ above the price to customers. Gold ¼@⅜ buying; selling ½@¾@1 per cent. The higher figure for small parcels by some of the brokers.

MILWAUKEE.—We take the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Exchange continues firm, but as our shipments have again become large, and as the largest fleet of vessels of the season is now in port loading, or waiting to load, with grain, we may expect a material easing up in the market before the week closes. The current buying rates yesterday at the banks were ⅛@¼ of one per cent.; selling rate at banks 1 per cent.; outside rates ½@¾ per cent. Gold continues to sell freely at 1½ per cent. premium; Treasury notes ⅛ per cent. Currency is still easy, but the demand is improving.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says: Financial matters are settling down into more easy working grooves, and the effect on trade is already apparent. The banks have done well under the circumstances, and in the work of appreciating their own notes and laboring to give them a fixed and staple value, since they must form the circulating medium of this community, have our heartiest support. The rate of exchange to-day was generally 2 per cent. for Missouri currency funds, and the chance of its being sold at 4 per cent. Gold is abundant at 3 per cent., which shows that the big scare in regard to the soundness of the banks is over, and gold is coming into circulation at the bidding of trade. We have assurances that the government will cancel its indebtedness to the Western Department in a few days, and then money will be plenty enough for all purposes of business, and trade will receive a new impetus. We learn that the Bank of St. Louis will soon again resume its place among the current banks—having received its coin deposited with the Mechanics' Bank by order of Gen. Fremont. This will be gratifying to the bill holders of this bank, and we would advise them not to make further sacrifices on such notes.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

The demand for money continues moderate, and the market remains quiet and easy, good paper passing freely at 10@12 per cent. A considerable demand from the interior for currency, yesterday and to-day, has reduced the supply, and in some quarters a scarcity is again beginning to be reported. The aggregate, however, is still large enough for use. The market is now abundantly supplied with exchange, and dealers get all they want at par, while the receipts are in excess of the sales. The rates for bankers' checks remains at ⅛ prem. There is but little inquiry for gold. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par.	⅛ prem.
Boston	par.	⅛ prem.
Philadelphia	par	⅛ prem.
Gold	½ prem.	⅝@¾ prem.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash October 30, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79¾	79⅞
Galena	70⅞	70⅞
Rock Island	51½	51¾
Burlington & Quincy	59½	59¾
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	39¾	39⅞
Michigan Southern, (common)	19½	19¾
Cleveland & Toledo	37	37
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43¾	43¾
Missouri 6s	43⅞	43½
Virginia 6s	47	47¾

Market, 1st board irregular; 2d board weak.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.—The following is the official statement of the New York City Banks compared with the return of June last:

	Sept. 21, 1861.	June 29, 1861.
Capital	$69,650,605	$69,650,606
Net profits	7,608,579	8,328,809
Circulation	8,684,805	8,297,716
Due Banks	22,725,112	25,006,717
Deposits	88,292,456	77,158,416
Due others	6,483,341	901,571
Total	$198,349,990	$189,343,926
Discounts	$113,810,543	$105,829,353
Stocks	23,198,577	17,851,260
Bonds and mortgages	617,677	642,673
Real estate	6,501,594	6,440,873
Due by Banks	4,299,093	5,850,019
Cash items	13,742,440	13,905,923
Specie	39,118,905	39,972,261
Overdrafts	61,939	58,461
Total	$198,349,988	$189,343,926

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	37	1659	39492	4000	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	1786	32977	3868	600	531	601
R. I. R. R.	533	11550	1050	....	1050	400
Ill. C. R. R.	....	10180	28900	704	1050	1050
C. B. & Q. R. R.	899	15414	9408	....	....	799
N. W. R. R.	1763	7916	....	....	111	41
A. & St. L. R. R.	500	7100	9375	100	175	100
Total	5481	86785	91118	5404	2937	2991

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes bu.
Canal	....	1800	....	....	....	253
G. & C. U. R. R.	130	....	23630	....	70	....
R. I. R. R.	....	....	8909	....	37	....
Ill. C. R. R.	350	....	17971	....	45	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	2003	3471	10664	1232	323	....
N. W. R. R.	....	....	2613	225	....	297
A. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	11615	....	....	874
Total	2473	5271	73832	1457	475	1354

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	1200	54800	81940	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	14500	....	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	3000	5000	....	....
Total	1200	69300	84940	5000	....	....

There was a much better feeling in the general produce markets to-day, owing principally to a decline in freights, and nearly all kinds advanced; but after the receipt of the steamer's news the buoyancy was checked, and the markets closed very quiet and somewhat lower.

There was a good shipping demand for spring extra flour and the market advanced 5@10c per brl, with sales of 4000 brls at $3.90@4.40 for fair to choice. Winter wheat extras were firm but inactive—the transactions being light, at $4.50@4.90.

The wheat market opened rather flat, but before the close the demand for shipment became active and prices improved slightly. About 100,000 bushels changed hands, at 86@88c for No. 1 white; 74c for No. 2 Red; 71@71½c for No. 1 Spring; and 67½@69c for No. 2 Spring—closing very quiet after the receipt of the steamer's news—with sellers of No. 2 Spring at 68½c.

There was an active inquiry for Corn and prices advanced ¾@1c per bushel. About 90,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands at 21½c for Canal Mixed afloat, and 20½@21½c for Mixed in store, closing quiet after the steamer's news—buyers limiting their bids to 20½c.

Oats were good with light sales at 16c for No. 1 afloat. Rye was firm at 31c. Barley was dull. Timothy Seed was steady at $1 30@1.40. The supply of Highwines was light and the market firm at 14c.

There was a better supply of Hogs and the market was about 10c lower—with sales at $2 70@2.90—closing dull. Beef Cattle were in good request by packers and firm at $2.00@2.60.

Freights were very dull and rates declined 3c per bushel—with engagements at 24½c for wheat to Oswego and 15@16c for corn to Buffalo.

Sales of Produce in New York.

The sales of Breadstuffs in New York during the three days ending October 30, amount to 130,000 bbls of flour, 968,000 bushels of wheat, and 590,000 bushels of corn. The demand has been chiefly for shipment to Europe.

Exports from New York in October.

The exports of wheat from New York from the 1st to the 29th of October amount to 2,145,833 bushels, against 2,534,673 bushels during the corresponding period in 1860. The exports of corn during the same period were 1,274,315 bushels, against 283,977 bushels in 1860.

New Elevators at Montreal.

The Montreal *Gazette* is informed that arrangements were entered into on Saturday for the building of two new floating Elevators for our port. This announcement will be hailed with much satisfaction by all parties interested in the produce trade, as giving increased facilities for the handling of grain, the want of which has been much felt during the present season.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Oct. 31.

The arrival of Beef Cattle this week was several hundred more than the previous week—the offerings amounting to 2,100 head. This number was a little in advance of the demand, and prices had a downward tendency. The sales of ordinary and good cattle were at prices ranging from $6.50 to $7.00 and $7.25 ♥ 100 lbs, and prime and extra from $7.50 to $8.00 and $8.25.

Hogs—This market continues to be well supplied—the offerings at both yards footing up to over 4,000 head; prices ranged from $4.50 to $5.00 for still-fed, and from $5.00 to $5.50 ♥ 100 lbs for corn-fed.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 30, 1861.

[From the New York Tribune, of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 5,691.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	7¾@8
Medium	7 @7½
Ordinary	5½@6

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at very few over 8c.

The general average of the market is 7c.

The most of the sales are 6½@7½c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 6,184.

This is 1,027 head more than last week, and 1,790 head more than the average of last year. The average No. at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 5,085 shows 1,594 head more than the average, and 890 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	1,166	Illinois	1,097
Ohio	1,391	Kentucky	393
Indiana	963	Michigan	195

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

A glance of the total receipts of the week will show any one acquainted with this market what must be the condition of things to-day. With over 6,000 head, and those of an unusual heavy average weight, and no demand for packing, we must say that the price has held up wonderfully. We average it at a decline of ½c, on the several classes, but not on the average, because the average is much better than last week, or any week since last spring. Cattle can be bought to-day below our quotations; we don't know how much; because sellers are willing to accept any offer, rather than hold over with no better prospect another week. Some, however, will be held over, for they cannot be sold at prices that owners will accept. We have seen several lots of good fat, and some Durham steers sold to-day at less than 7c ♥ lb for the net weight of meat. We have not seen the market so completely overstocked any week for years as it is this week, and we doubt whether any one ever saw so many pounds of good beef on the market as now. Estimating the bullocks this week at only 700 lb average, and it will give 4,300,[illegible]

... this week, and not quite so many ... of hogs came in as for the past week, and ... the market is in some respects better than for the ... but all the best stock has been ... offered for sale, and the present price ... and all should be readily ... The supply is altogether above the demand.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week 13,600.

The following are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:

Corn-fed hogs ♥ lb live weight	4@4½c.
Distillery fed	3¾@4c.

The market this morning is dull, with 3,500 on sale, and the weather, though clear, is not cold enough to make a brisk demand for hogs. With the great stock in market this week, we look upon the decline in price as a very moderate one.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead wgt.
First quality corn-fed, large size	4½@4¾c.	5⅝@5¾c.
Second quality corn-fed	4 @4¼c.	5 @5¼c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market	4¼@4½c.	5¼@5½c.
Large size still-fed, fat	4¼@4½c.	5¼@5½c.
Second quality still-fed fat	3¾@4c.	4½@4¾c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Dull and 3c lower. The engagements to-day were:—To Buffalo—brig Ocean State, corn, at 16c; prop Iowa, Sun, schr Grace Murray; and two standard vessels, corn, at 15c. To Oswego: schr Queen of the Lakes, wheat, via Pt Colborne, at 24½c; schr Yorktown, wheat, at 24½c.

FLOUR—Received, 5481 brls; shipped, 1200 brls. Market advanced 5@10c ♥ brl. Sales were: 150 brls "Nashville" choice white winter at $4.85 del; 100 brls "Phillips & Snigley" do at $4.40 del; 100 brls "Southern Illinois" mixed winter at $4.50 del; 100 brls winter superfine at $3.25 del; 200 brls "Peerless" choice spring extra at $4.40 del; 400 brls "Dement" do at $4.10 del; 100 brls Canada (Iowa), 400 brls "Pinnacle," 100 brls "City Steam Mills," and 100 brls "Macomb," all at $4.15 delivered; 200 brls "Chicago Mills" at $4.07½ delivered; 100 brls "McKinney," 100 brls "Cottage" 100 brls "Cedar Rapids," and 500 brls good extras, all at $4.05 del; 68 brls "Farina," 100 brls "Highland," 100 brls "Ellsworth," 100 brls "McHenry County," 75 brls "Aeolian," 85 brls "Lyman," and 300 brls good extras at $4.00 del; 90 brls "Amherst" at $3.90 del; 400 brls fair superfine at $3.00; 150 brls supers in lots at $3.00 @3.25.

BRAN—10 tons in bulk at $4.25 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 86,785 bu; shipped, 69,300 bu. Market firmer and active. Sales—Winter—2,500 bu No. 1 white in store at 88c; 900 bu do at 86c; 4,800 bu No. 2 Red in store at 74c; 3,500 bu Rejected in store at 60c. SPRING—15,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 71c; 3,000 bu do at 71¼c; 20,000 bu do at 71⅛c; 14,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 67½c; 25,000 bu do at 68c; 5,000 bu do at 68¼c; 20,000 bu do at 68½c; 5,000 bu do at 68⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 69c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 57c; 600 bu do at 58c; 1,500 bu do at 59c—closing dull after the steamer's news.

CORN—Received, 91,118 bu; shipped, 84,940 bu. Market advanced ¾@1c. Sales, 16,600 bu Canal Mixed at 21½c afloat; 25,000 bu do at 22c f o b; 7,000 bu Mixed in store at 20½c; 25,000 bu do at 20¾c; 20,000 bu do at 20¾c; 30,000 bu do at 21c; 15,000 bu do at 21¼c—closing dull after the steamer's news. 700 bu Rejected in store at 17½c.

OATS—Received, 5,404 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 2,500 bu No 1 afloat at 16c; 233 gunnies at 16c on track.

RYE—Received, 2,937 bu. Market firm. Sales, 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 31c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,991 bu. Market dull. Sales, 86 bags Common at 38c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Steady. Sales, 221 bags prime at $1.40; 9 sks good at $1.35; 50 sks fair at $1.30.

WOOL—In good demand and firm. Sales, 1,700 lbs Common at 43c.

HIGHWINES—Scarce and in good demand at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@32c.

MESS PORK—In fair demand at $11.50.

LARD—Nominal at 7c.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7½@7¾c.

MESS BEEF—Nominal at $8.00 for Mess and $9.00 for extra Mess.

HIDES—In good demand and firm. We quote Dry Flint 13½@14c; Green Salted 5@7c; Green 5@5½c.

BROOM CORN—7 tons choice at $70.00; 6 tons do at $65.00; 5 tons fair at $55.00; 5 tons common at $35.00.

EGGS—In fair demand at 10@12c ♥ doz.

CHICKENS—Dull at $1.25@1.50 per doz.

BEANS—40 bu good at $1.35.

POTATOES—300 bags good Mercers at 25c on track; 800 bu Neshannocks at 20c on track.

LIVE STOCK—Received 2,473 Hogs, 475 Beeves. The supply of good packing cattle is light, and the market is better. Hogs are in better supply, and the market is inactive and fully 10c lower. Sales were:

17 Beeves averaging	1267 lbs at		$2 60
25 "	"	1260	2 55
48 "	"	1150	2 40
15 "	"	1150	2 37½
45 "	"	1150	2 25
28 "	"	1125	2 40
100 "	"	1100	2 40
40 "	"	1070	2 25
23 "	"	1000	2 00
180 Hogs	"	315	2 90
49 "	"	295	2 85
42 "	"	295	2 80
96 "	"	294	2 80
64 "	"	283	2 82
56 "	"	275	2 75
40 "	"	260	2 70

Foreign Markets.

PER BORUSSIA.] [LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour dull and declined 6d ♥ brl. Wheat has a downward tendency. Corn heavy at a decline of 9d@1s per qr. Beef inactive. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Tallow firmer, with an advance 70c per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—ASHES—Continue quiet and steady. Sales 50 brls at $5.31@5.31½ for pots and pearls.

FLOUR—Rules quite firm, with fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 21,000 brls at $5.30@5.55 for rejected; $5.50@5.55 for super state; $5.75@5.85 for extra state; $5.55@5.65 for super western; $5.75@6.00 for common to medium extra western; $6@6.10 for Chicago spring brands extra round-hoop Ohio; $6.20@6.75 for trade brands do. Market closing firm. Canadian flour a little firmer, with moderate business doing. Sales 800 brls at $5.55@5.65 for super; $5.80@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3@4.10. Corn meal in fair request. Sales 250 brls at $3.30 for Brandywine and choice western.

WHISKY—In moderate request. Sales 450 brls at 20½@21c, chiefly the inside price.

WHEAT—Quiet and firm, with moderate export demand. Sales 29,900 bu Chicago spring at $1 20@1 28, 13,200 bu Racine spring at $1 30@1 24, 39,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.25@1 25, 36,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.25@1.27, 13,000 bu very handsome do at $1.28, 1500 amber Green Bay at $1.28, 12,500 red state at $1.30@1.34, 53,600 winter red western at $1.30@1 35, 700 bu inferior white Indiana at $1.35, 14,200 bu amber Michigan at $1.36@1.37, 3450 white Ohio and Mich $1.40@1.45, 2,000 white Kentucky at $1.45@1.50. Rye quiet and firm at 70@71c. Barley without material change; sales 6,100 bu state at 65@67c. Corn a shade firmer with moderate demand for export and home consumption, and fair speculative inquiry; sales 141,000 bu at 60@61c for damaged mixed western; 63c for common do; 64@64½ good to prime Chicago spring do chiefly at inside prices; 65 for do to arrive. Oats more active at 40@41c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather more active; sales 750 brls at $15@15.62½ for mess; $9.75@10.00 for prime. Total stock of old and new November 1st, 1861, 32,022 brls; same date last month 40,856; same date last year 20,412 brls. Beef steady with fair business doing; sales 800 brls at $4@4.50 for prime; $5@5.50 for mess; $11.50@13 for repacked mess; $13 for extra mess. Total stock of old and new November 1st, 1861, 9001 packages; same time last month 40,856; same time last year 16,948 pkgs. The new beef and beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats rule quiet at 4@5c for shoulders, and 5c for hams. Bacon in moderate inquiry; sales of 123 hhds smoked sides (part to arrive) at 7½@7½c. Lard rules quiet and firmer, with a moderate inquiry; sales of 1320 boxes at 8¾@9¼c; included in sales are 500 brls delivered in January and February at buyer's option on p. t. Butter in moderate request at 8@10c for Ohio; 12@18c for state. Cheese more doing at 4¾@5¾c for Ohio, and 5¾@7c for state.

GROCERIES—Sugar, raw in a little better request and market steady. Sales 1250 hhds Cuba at 7¼@8¾c, and small lots of Porto Rico at 8¼. Total stock Nov. 1st, 1861, 28,604 hhds, 12,664 boxes, 148,687 bags, 9021 Melado. Molasses quiet. Sales 20 hhds Porto Rico at 42c. By auction 60 hhds do at 29@33c; 40 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 26c, cash. Stock, Oct. 1st, '61, 30 hhds Muscavado, 30 hhds clayed, 13 hhds Porto Rico, 2307 hhds Cuba Muscavado. Coffee continues firm with moderate inquiry. Sales 400 bags Rio at 15¼; 100 bags Maracaibo at 18c; 100 bags Java at 21c; 100 bags Santa at 15¼c. Rice inactive.

STOCKS—Again higher. C & R I 51½, b 10; C B & Q 26¾; M S 19½; do gtd 39½; Hudson 41½; Harlem 18⅛; do pfd 56¾; Erie 34½; do pfd 56½; N Y C 79½; Oregon war loan, half yearly, 91; Mo 6s 44⅛; Tenn 6s 43¾; U S 6s 71, registered 84; U S 5s 74, coupons 84¾.

BUFFALO, November 1—FLOUR—Market unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and market steady; sales of 10,000 bu No 1 Chicago spring at 97c; 124,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.00; 12,000 bu extra do at $1.02; 7,000 bu prime Port Washington do at $1.01; 6,000 bu red winter at $1.8¾; 8,000 bu white winter Ohio at $1.18. Corn in good demand and market steady; sales 80,000 bu all at 43c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—13,000 brls flour, 73,000 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,000 brls flour, 26,000 bu wheat, 133,000 bu corn, 7,000 bu barley.

OSWEGO, Nov. 1.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 2,400 bu white common at $1.17½. Corn unsettled. Sales last night 8,600 bu at 48c. Barley in limited demand. Sales 14,000 bu Bay Quinte at 50@51c. Rye dull. Sales 30,000 bu common at 61c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged, boats very scarce. Flour 55c, wheat 20c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—85,000 bu wheat, 7,300 bu corn, 36,000 bu barley, 6,300 bu rye, 6,500 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,040 brls flour, 43 bu wheat.

LAKE IMPORTS FOR OCTOBER—13,904 brls flour, 2,067,454 bu wheat, 495,577 bu corn, 60,683 bu barley, 78,317 bu rye, 42,560 bu peas.

IMPORTS SINCE OPENING NAVIGATION TO NOV. 1. 108,868 brls flour, 7,198,789 bu wheat, 4,908,009 bu corn, 109,089 bu oats, 925,008 bu barley, 209,300 bu rye, 69,855 bu peas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 1.

Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand River, 100 m lumber.
Prop Sun, Jones, Buffalo, 1250 brls salt.
Prop Granite State, Ogdensburgh, 139 pkgs fish, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, 50 pkgs fish, sundries.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 165 m lumber, 175 pkgs fish. [She also brought from the wrecked steamer Minnesota her furniture, anchors, chains, rigging, &c.]
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, Buffalo.
Prop Kenosha, Evans, Collingwood.
Prop Mineral Rock, Evans, Collingwood.
Bark Pacific, Rutter, Pensaukee, 340 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Bark Col Ellsworth, Scott, Buffalo, 1800 brls salt.
Bark Sardinia, Chase, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Bark Danube, Hall, Buffalo, 300 brls salt, 300 m ft lumber.
Bark A P Nichols, Graves, Buffalo, 144 tons coal, 23 brls potatoes.
Bark Cleveland, Gregory, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Bark Nucleus, McPherson, Green Bay, 180 m ft lumber.
Brig Wm Treat, Bain, Buffalo.
Brig Algoma, McGynn, Menominee, 160 m lumber.
Brig H B Seymour, Cleland, Oconto, 165 "
Brig Powhatan, Stebbins, Buffalo.
Brig Minnesota, Rawson, Depere, 1065 m shingles, 35 m lumber.
Brig Fox, Howard, Buffalo, 1250 brls salt.
Brig C P Hutchinson, Williams, Green Bay, 180 m lumber.
Schr Goodwin, Danganson, Manitowoc, 70 cds w'd.
Schr B B Loomis, Morley, Buffalo, 130 m lumber, 6 cds posts.
Schr Hyphen, Osborne, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Levant, Connell, Sarnia, 180 m lumber from Elk Rapids.
Schr Ellen Williams, McDonnell, Buffalo.
Schr Wellington, Simpson, Buffalo.
Schr Fulton, Tyler, Oswego, 1400 brls salt.
Schr Fortune, Hallowell, Cleveland, 327 tons coal.
Schr Dashing Wave, Eggleston, Cleveland, 375 tons coal.
Schr Grace Murray, Moore, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Schr Mitchell, Lobdill, Sarnia, 180 cds wood.
Schr Wayne, Nelson, Manitowoc, 35 cds wood, 340 m shingles.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Gardner, Kingston.
Schr Golden Harvest, Comstock, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Athenian, Douglas, Buffalo.
Schr [illegible]
Schr [illegible]
Schr [illegible], Eaton, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Gray Eagle, Parker, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr Whirlwind, Wilson, Manitowoc, 50 cds wood.
Schr Mariner, Barker, Kewaunee, 80 cds wood, 60 m shingles.
Schr Sierra City, Lander, Buffalo, 35 cds wood.
Schr [illegible], Harlow, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr St Paul, Hunter, Prospect Hill, 320 tons coal.
Schr Irondides, Wadsworth, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Anna Thorine, Anderson, Pier Marquette, 56 m shingles.
Schr Lake Star, Jamieson, Buffalo, 327 tons coal.
Schr E P Dorr, Morgan, Sarnia, 150 m lumber.
Schr Avalanche, Gallon, Green Bay, 80 cds wood.
Schr Orion, Birge, Centerville, 75 cds wood.
Schr Pioneer, [illegible], Pinesville, 80 cds wood.
Schr Mansfield, Coffin, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr S H Lathrop, Collins, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Alnira, Miller, Racine, 1000 empty barrels.
Sloop Scandinavian, Ahlsen, Holland, 200 brls butter, 30 bu potatoes.

CLEARED..........Nov. 1.

Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand River.
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat, 1200 brls flour.
Bark Nucleus, McPherson, Green Bay.
Bark Great West, Hardenburgh, Oswego, 18,000 bu wheat.
Brig Powhatan, Stebbins, Buffalo, 11,800 bu wheat.
Brig Algoma, McGynn, Green Bay.
Brig H P Seymour, Cleveland, Navarino.
Schr Wayne, Nelson, Manitowoc.
Schr Gertrude, Edwards, Manitowoc.
Schr Echo, Emory, Buffalo, 11,800 bu corn.
Schr Golden Harvest, Comstock, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Athenian, Douglas, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Evelina, McGraw, Buffalo, 14,800 bu wheat.
Schr Anna Thorine, Anderson, Muskegon.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville.
Schr Mariner, Barker, Centerville.
Schr Rainbow, Wolf, Buffalo, 14,200 bu wheat.
Schr Montezuma, Miller, Oswego, 15,800 bu wheat.
Schr Ellen Williams, McDowell, Buffalo, 16,400 bu corn.
Schr Mansfield, Coffin, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr B B Lummis, Morley, Oswego, 11,800 bu wheat.
Schr Theodore Perry, Burk, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Orion, Birge, Centerville.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 31.

Sir John Franklin, La Salle, 5700 lbs manufactured tobacco, 115,700 lbs raw tobacco, 897 bu wheat, 27 brls flour, 41 brls whisky, 60 brls apples, 1320 brls dried fruit, 58 brls lard, 1500 lbs seeds.
Clarissa, Morris, 6000 bu corn.
Boston, Morris, 6000 bu corn.
Essence, Morris, 4000 bu corn.
Mariner, La Salle, 4733 bu corn, 60 bu potatoes.
T C Cooley, Utica, 3800 bu corn, 1700 bu oats.
Sultan, Ottawa, 5300 bu corn.
Cushman, Ottawa, 5900 bu corn.
Louis, La Salle, 4360 bu corn, 703 bu wheat, 193 bu potatoes.
Dr Kane, La Salle, 2500 bu wheat, 90,000 lbs mill stuff.

CLEARED..........Oct. 31.

J Harrington, Seneca, 4 m lumber, 8 m siding.
Beloit, LaSalle, 53,258 ft lumber, 20 brls [illegible].
Gold Eagle, LaSalle, 1000 brls salt.
Arabia, LaSalle, 73,770 ft lumber, 3 m siding, 20 m lath, 85 m shingles.
C L Hantoon, LaSalle, 72 m lumber.
Wave, Morris, 5 m lumber, 10 m lath, 11 tns coal.
E R Hooper, Ottawa, 75,176 ft lumber.
Alcona, Morris, 72 m lumber, 30 brls salt.
J P Chapin, LaSalle, 53,750 ft lumber, 714 ft timber.
Banner State, LaSalle, 400 brls salt, 20 tons coal, 1 cord wood.
Jefferson, LaSalle, 81,173 ft lumber, 60 m shingles.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—Oct. 30.—Up—Prop Akron; barks B S Shephard, Major Anderson, Jesse Hoyt, Fame, Grace Greenwood, Lady of the Lakes, City of Milwaukee; brig J S Harvey; schrs Telegraph, Oliver Culver, Mary B Hale, A B Hart, Alvin Clark, A J Rich.

Down—Prop Adriatic; schr Challenge.

THE SCHOONER TELEGRAPH.—The schr. Telegraph has arrived at this port and will load here immediately for Buffalo.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE WRECKED VESSELS.—The propeller Chicago arrived down this morning with news from the wrecked vessels on Lake Huron. The schooner L. M. Mason has been stripped and abandoned. The Nelson, as already reported, has gone to pieces. The schooners Grey and Harrison are off, and cargoes all right. The Canada schooner Florence has been got off with cargo in good condition. The Union is in rather bad condition, and cargo wet. The schooner Flying Cloud is also off and on her way down, in tow of tug Reindeer. The schooner Dardanelles, also ashore some three miles further up, is one of the unknown first mentioned or reported. It is more than probable that with the exceptions of the Mason and Nelson, all of the remaining vessels will, if not already, be again got afloat.—*Detroit Tribune.*

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—One hundred thousand feet Assorted Lumber for sale at a liberal discount to cash customers. Inquire of J. E. THOMPSON & CO., 253 South Water street. no1-h38-1w

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A farm ten miles from the city of Chicago, containing 160 acres, 150 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable house, and large orchard of apple and other fruit trees, one mile from Railroad Depot. Will be sold 50 per cent. below its value. For particulars, inquire of J. McKINDLY & CO., 79 South Water street. oc31x5w

FOR SALE.—A first class bakery store neatly fitted up, now doing a good paying business, and in one of the best locations in Chicago; either with or without stock. Will be sold 50 per cent. below cost. Apply on the premises, No. 2 South Desplaines street, between Randolph and Washington. oc31x3t

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street. oc16x1m

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. je15-d26-6m

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY.—For sale a new Stationary Steam Engine, 40 horse power, with Tubular Boiler and fixtures complete. Also, all the Iron Work complete for a Flour Mill of three run Burr Stones. Apply to THOMAS BURGESS, Master Mechanic G. & C. U. R. R., at the Shops of the Company, West Side. oc24-g368-1m

General Notices.

TAKEN UP.—A Red Steer, about three years old, came to my premises on South Clark street, just beyond the city limits. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying costs. [no1-h34-3t] P. MEEHAN.

CASH FOR A FLOURING MILL.—I have sold my mill in the East for cash, and wish to purchase one in the West, cheap for cash. In a good locality for doing custom work, near a railroad, and having a never failing stream of water. Any person having such a mill for sale, will please address me, giving full description and the lowest price, care W. WATSON, Tonica, La Salle county, Illinois, at which place I shall be within a few days. oc31-h38-1w THOS. P. JONES.

THE SECOND ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of November, A. D., 1861. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Sec'y. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31, 1861. oc31-g283-1d

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Chicago, Oct. 29th, 1861.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 4th day of November next at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing Hay, Oats and Straw, for use of the public horses at Camp Douglas; to be delivered at said Camp at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing the troops stationed at Camp Douglas with Wood and Straw, (the Wood to be of good sound merchantable quality, four feet long and free from limbs and small sticks), to be delivered at said Camp at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Army Supplies."

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids. J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army. oc29-g9-5t

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the second Semi-annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 15 Court House. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the use of water for the half year commencing with that day and ending May 1, 1862.

Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified, that the Second Semi Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board, B. CARPENTER, President. Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 18, 1861. oc18-g51-6w

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, U. S. Army, Chicago, October 25th, 1861.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 5th of November next, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing subsistence to the troops at Camp Douglas.

COMPOSITION OF THE RATION.

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof one and one half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one-fourth pound of tallow candles; four pounds soap and two quarts of salt.

Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in the seven, at the option of the commanding officer.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids.

Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for subsistence." J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army. oc25-g99-9t

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Spring. He is 75 years old, short and stout built, has sandy hair and complexion, is partially bald, whiskers and beard full, has rather a dark look, and seldom speaks to strangers without asking for tobacco. Had on, when he left, dark pants, drab frock coat, and felt hat. Was last seen in Adams county going north. Information thankfully received. oc31-1m&w ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale on very low terms, three lots facing east, opposite the centre of Union Park, each about 40 feet in width by 121 in depth to an alley. Perhaps the cheapest unimproved lots in the city. Inquire of WHEELER & TYRELL, Metropolitan Hall. oc18-g24-2w

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS—[illegible], with two-story house on Indiana, near La Salle street; [illegible] with a very good house on Desplaines street, near Desplaines; [illegible], on Aberdeen near Adams street (three lots of that size); [illegible] with Two-story house on Jefferson near Jackson street; [illegible] with large two-story house, on Indiana, near Franklin; [illegible] with one story house, near Wolcott; with a fine three-story house, [illegible], No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington. oc17-g36-1m

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds. Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Materials. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder, and all kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, 159 Lake street.

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish are requested to forward them for settlement at once, to the undersigned, for payment. Address E. H. MASON, Detroit, Mich. P. O. Drawer 315. oc18x1m

OLD SPANISH SILVER.—WRIGHT & BROTHER are paying twenty-three cents for good Spanish quarters, No. 36 Lake street, [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—[illegible] & Co. are receiving a large supply of [illegible], and all other articles in their line, [illegible], Chicago.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Last night of the great versatile actor MR. CHANFRAU, Who will appear in three characters—HARRY HELM, BLIDERLE and MOSE.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2d, will be presented the great Romantic Drama of the OCEAN CHILD; Or, The Wife, The Mother and the Maniac.

Harry Helm..........Mr. Chanfrau.
Mary, wife of Helm..........Miss Hosmer.

To be followed by the successful drama of A GLANCE AT NEW YORK.

Mose..........Mr. Chanfrau.

To conclude with the Drama of JACK SHEPPARD.

Blueskin..........Mr. Chanfrau.
Jack Sheppard..........Miss Jennie Hosmer.

☞ In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, the beautiful Drama, in three acts, founded on incidents of the present war, entitled, BULL RUN.

DANCING ACADEMY.—I would respectfully announce to my old patrons and their friends, that after an absence of a few months, I have returned, and am REFITTING MY HALL, On the corner of State and Randolph streets, in Garrett Block, And will commence my usual classes the first Saturday in November. The large size of the Hall, (being sufficient for the accommodation of fifteen sets,) with additional drawing rooms, renders it one of the best Halls in the city for parties, where, with good music, I hope to give general satisfaction. I have also leased the large building, formerly the National Hotel, for a residence, where I am fitting up a Hall for the accommodation of those of my patrons who reside in that part of the city. I will rent my rooms for evening parties when not occupied by myself. For further particulars inquire at my residence, 305 West Randolph street, corner of Peoria street. oc5-h33-2t D. E. SHAW.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Classes every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Thursday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1059. au29-g2-3m

Wanted.

WANTED.—An experienced and energetic man to take the position of 2nd Lieutenant in a Cavalry Company now in camp. Any one possessing the above qualifications, and who can bring thirty men, can have the above position. Address P. O. Box 372, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Two good Trumpeters and one Saddler for a Cavalry Company. Low in camp at Camp Douglas. Address P. O. Box 372, or apply at No. 1 Metropolitan Block, up stairs. no1-h33-3t

WANTED—Agents to sell Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding for the sides of doors and windows. Also, Bradstreet's Japan Iron Weather Strips. Any smart man can make $50 per week. Address, J. R. BRADSTREET, Bonney's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. oc31x1w

WANTED—A situation as an outside clerk or salesman, in a wholesale house. Would not object to travel, having had two year's experience in that line. Address "A.," P. O. Box 3150. oc31x3t

WANTED.—Twelve Buglars wanted immediately for the First Regiment "Yates Sharp Shooters." Applications will be received at the Recruiting Office here, or by letter, until Nov. 3d. FRED. W. MATTESON, oc31-h31-1w Major 1st Reg't Yates Sharp Shooters.

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a one cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4353. oc24-g329-3m

LUMBER WANTED—In exchange for a good pair of horses and harness. Address Box 4143, Chicago P. O. oc31-h32-3t

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, oc4-g785-1m No. 39 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The residence of the undersigned, 44 North Halsted street, for rent, and furniture for sale. For particulars, apply at the office of GROVES & MORRIS, Court street, between Randolph and Washington streets. JAMES H. MORRIS. oc31x1w

TO RENT—A well finished two-story House on Price Place, near Halsted street, containing nine rooms, water in the house, &c. Inquire of M. MEGLADE, 174 South Desplaines, or 562 South Clark street. oc31x1w

TO RENT—The Residence of the undersigned, 233 Indiana street, corner Dearborn street. The house is pleasantly located, and contains ten rooms in the first story and six on the second; is supplied with gas, furnace, and cold water, bath room, &c., and in good repair throughout. E. C. LARNED, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph & Dearborn. oc31-g268-2w

TO RENT—To a gentleman, one unfurnished room, in the third story of a first-class brick house situated on the North Side, within two minutes walk from Rush street Bridge, and one block west of Rush street. Said house is occupied by a very small and quiet family. Address, with references, Post Office Box 1601. oc31x1wx4t

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of E. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot. oc31x1m

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 66 by 130 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining, 24 by 50 feet; both lots having river front. Also, two first class Brick, and one Frame Dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets, on the North Side. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, or of the undersigned, No. 15 Court House. [oc5-g36-1m] B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease eligibly located in the West Division. Also Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 158 Washington street, Room No. 6. oc26x1y

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Bank Vaults. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 3 Walker's Block, Dearborn street. oc23-g227-1m

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 410 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now until the first of May for some less than the stated rent, and without doubt can be rented for any length of time to a good tenant. Inquire of D. GOODRICH for particulars, corner of Clark and Monroe streets (upstairs). Possession given immediately. oc24-g236-1w

PORK HOUSE AND SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENT FOR RENT.—The above is situated at Decatur, on the Illinois Central Railroad, about the centre of the State, and one of the best hog regions in the country, and its close to the Great Western Railroad, The Great Western Railroad runs through the town also, so shipments can be made North, South East and West, without paying drayage. The establishment is capable of slaughtering seven to eight hundred hogs per day; there is a good deep cellar under the house for salting meat; attached to the premises are two of Wilson's Patent Tanks for Rendering Lard, besides other conveniences. On the premises is a good Fairbank's Scales for weighing live hogs. Apply to MACQUEEN & GRINDON, No. 2 Pardee's Building, Chicago. no1-h37-1w

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [au15-h1-1y]

Candidates.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.—At the request of many friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,

At the ensuing NOVEMBER ELECTION. My friends are requested to vote for me for the above named office, and not for County Clerk as before announced. oc31-h34-3t THOMAS B. CARTER.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SAY that WALTER KIMBALL, Esq., the present efficient Clerk of the Superior Court is not a candidate for that office, and that he retires in my favor. no1-h4-1t THOMAS B. CARTER.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—M. A. BORKE offers himself as a Candidate for the Office of County Judge, at the election to be held on Tuesday next, the 5th of November, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow citizens. no1-h34-1t

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—William T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens. oc26-g294-1m

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union. oc31x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no1-h31-1w

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room with bedroom attached, suitable for a family, also room for single gentlemen, at 163 South Clark street. oc31x3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at 123 North Wells street. oc31x1w

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of front rooms, in a private family, to rent, located on Wabash Avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1946. oc31-g399

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. oc31x1w

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged. oc31x1m

MONEY SAVED.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., WILL SELL Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Bleached Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, &c., AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES. Another Case of those choice SHAKER FLANNELS, Just opened. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!! In every variety. FOR WINTER WEAR, At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW. oc18-g80-1m

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible]

All the above trains make regular connections at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, [illegible]. Buffalo's Patent Dusters used on all trains. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all the recent improvements, used only on this line on all night trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt, Toledo, O. [illegible] Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 18th, 1861, Trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 7:30 A. M.—Lightning Express, Sundays excepted, [illegible]. 7:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, [illegible]. [illegible] J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at 6:00 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays) 7:45 P. M. Night Express (except Saturday) FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains and Baggage to be checked through to all Eastern Cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Clark and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Chicago, Aug. 1st, 1861. SHIPPERS TAKE NOTICE—No freight will be received or transported by this road, which contains articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR," unless it be signed by authority of the United States Marshal, or the Mayor of the City of Chicago. au3-g28-1m C. G. WHEELER, Gen. Ft. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. FALL ARRANGEMENT. Day Express and Mail Train leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 9:00 A. M. daily, (except Sundays) and arrives at 9:30 P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M., daily. au7-3 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 9:45 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith and Dubuque. [illegible] Sleeping Cars on all night trains. [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains leave from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible]. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1st, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Water and Kinzie streets, as follows: 8:45 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 12:00 A. M. Trains arrive at Chicago at 2:00 P. M. and 4:35 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M. and arrives at Chicago at [illegible]. [illegible] Superintendent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 8:45 A. M., (Sundays excepted) [illegible]. C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 285 Miles of Double Track. THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West) FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, All connecting direct to New York, Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (432 miles, without change of cars.) VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON. With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines. Express Trains Run Daily—Other Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. Tickets for Boston via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES. FREIGHTS. By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. ☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R." J. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, [illegible] North street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Wednesday, May 15th, 1861, trains will leave via: Day Express 8:45 A. M. Night Express 9:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c. [illegible] G. L. DUNLAP, Gen. Supt. B. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible] THROUGH TO CINCINNATI WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible] CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, July [illegible], trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, South Water street, as follows: [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN TRAINS. [illegible] W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. [illegible] Lake street. [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE [illegible]